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VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1864. NO. 293.

The Daily Commercial.

ADVANCE IN THE IRON MARKET—MOVEMENT OF COAL—NAVIGATION, &c.—See Fourth Page of to-day's COMMERCIAL.

The Chicago Nominee.

It is now placed beyond dispute that by postponing the Chicago Convention, the Democrats have involved themselves deeper than they were before in the very difficulty out of which they hoped to escape. The time has been employed in discussion, and this has led to estrangement and bad blood. As to candidates, the opinions are even less reconciled than two months ago. Instead of harmony, stubbornness and bitterness of feeling have grown out of the postponement. If either faction has gained ground, it is the ultra peace or rebel sympathizing faction. While that faction may not be able to control the Convention, it will be too strong to be disregarded, and very likely will be bold enough to bolt if not satisfied.

It is now evident that the only hope of the Democratic party is in having a candidate thoroughly for the war, and unequivocally against the Copperheads,—some such man as Gen. DIX, who would be likely to obtain some votes outside of his party, though probably not many more than he would lose from the defection which his nomination would occasion. Of his nomination, however, we see no immediate prospect. To outward appearance, MCCLELLAN'S chances are the best, though the opposition to him is perhaps the best organized. Conceding the tendency of the minority to unite, especially when it thinks it has a chance of success, we are of the opinion that a harmonious nomination is improbable.

RECRUITING.—Yesterday the number of enlistments, in Pittsburgh and Alleghany, far exceeded any day yet. The quota of the two cities is being rapidly filled—some of the wards being already clear of the draft. Men from the mills, foundries and shops are coming forward in unexpected numbers, and something like the old war spirit in its best days prevails. We believe that nothing but energy is wanting to clear us wholly of the draft. Let those wards which have been back ward be vigilant and they will have no difficulty in procuring the men. The bounty paid yesterday averaged about $450.

Grant's Movements.

It turns out that GRANT'S late movement to the north side of the James river contemplated chiefly the seizure of the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad. WARREN having taken and held a position so as to command that road, HANCOCK has recrossed the James, and by this time, probably, the rebels are more confused than ever, and not a little chagrined that GRANT should have made another successful movement by the left flank.

Though furiously assaulted when least expected, WARREN holds the road and will continue to do so, at least till he has rendered it useless for some time. This road is of the utmost consequence to LEE. It is for this reason that it has been so desperately contended for. It is his sole line communicating with the South and Southwest, and by seizing it GRANT strikes LEE in the tenderest spot. Over this road the rebel supplies are transported, and its loss will be felt more than the loss of a battle. We are prepared to hear of a desperate struggle for its possession.

Sherman.

While SHERMAN'S position before Atlanta may not be perilous, it certainly is full of interest. He is three hundred miles from his base. An army from fifty to seventy-one thousand strong is in his front, with a raiding force menacing his rear. The enemy occupy a strong position, in [illegible] of which it may be [illegible] believe Sherman [illegible] fessed to be [illegible]

BRISK RECRUITING.—We learn that the recruiting of Monday and Tuesday in this city and neighborhood was extraordinarily brisk—in fact it is estimated that the number of men recruited in the two days would fill a regiment to the maximum number. A number of new organizations, authorised by the War Department, for one year have been almost filled, and will probably be ready to take the field by the end of the week.

Gen. Sheridan's Late Move.

Our special dispatch this morning furnishes full details of the late movements of Gen. SHERIDAN'S forces in the Shenandoah Valley. The skirmish with the enemy on Sunday, it seems, did not rise to the importance of a battle, although assaults were repulsed and the rebels driven some miles. Gen. SHERIDAN is confident in his position, and fully prepared to meet the enemy in heavy battle, should occasion offer.

The Attack on Mobile.

By a dispatch from New Orleans, dated 16th, we learn that the seige of Fort Morgan was progressing favorably. Gen. Granger's forces were within three hundred yards of the Fort. The rebel steamer *Tennessee* has been repaired, and opened fire on the Fort, which remains mysteriously silent. Some of our monitors were expected to advance up towards Mobile.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* describes the surroundings of the Capital, and then goes on to say:—"One week previous I enjoyed a similar view of Pittsburgh, then it was moonlight, and being Sunday the city was freed from the vast clouds of smoke that encircle it on working days. Pittsburgh has a far more striking country surrounding it than Washington, or even Philadelphia. Her hills and rivers were created when nature was in a romantic mood, and the eye is continually being startled by some new view grander than that last seen. Pittsburgh however is not as fair a city to look upon as Washington. The Government has not expended its millions in creating costly edifices and adorning streets and parks, and building substantial wharves, but even, were the rebels fondly hoped long ago, to them. But I can excuse the absence of cleanly beauty in Pittsburgh. She is justly proverbial for the enterprise and energy of her citizens, and the latter are as hospitable a body of men and women as ever it was my good fortune to sojourn with. Pittsburgh is generous, too, as evinced in her munificent contributions to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and to every other good and deserving work. She is loyal and patriotic. She has sent forth her thousands to do battle for her. I remember at Gettysburg a brigade of her sons under General Rowley was about the most severely punished of any engaged in that conflict. I brought away with me from that field a sad record of their unflinching heroism and bravery. It was the saddest tidings that I ever conveyed to telegraph or I expect ever again to transmit. Washington has no such attributes as I have credited to Pittsburgh. She is very little [illegible] enterprise in the place—of which her returned volunteers will bear ample witness. Her mission, or that of her citizens, is to extort and defraud the unwary, and let me say here, by way of parenthesis, that I am glad to acknowledge the only body not open to this charge, is the newspaper fraternity. Gov. Seymour, of New York, will probably preside at the Chicago Convention. The Albany *Argus* says he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The Vallandigham faction will, however, offer to compromise on him, and a good many stranger things have happened than would be his nomination.

Late Military Intelligence.

From the Middle Military Division, we learn that a brisk engagement took place on Sunday, two miles beyond Charlestown, between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning by heavy columns of rebel cavalry and infantry attempting to force our front near Summit Point, our front consisting of the 6th, 8th and 19th corps. A short but determined battle was fought, which resulted in our right driving the enemy several miles, our forces falling back to Halltown, where at last accounts they were in line of battle. The Second Division lost some three hundred wounded, and sixty or seventy killed and missing. The First Division, General Wilson, and General Torbert's cavalry, also suffered heavily. Rumors were afloat at Harper's Ferry that the rebels were crossing the Potomac, above Martinsburg, which latter place is still in the hands of the rebels. General Averill has full possession of the fords along the river from Sheperdstown to Williamsport, and any attempt of the rebels to cross will be promptly met.

A correspondent writing from near Atlanta on the 14th, says that "General Schofield is still threatening the Macon Railroad, but the line cannot yet be extended to cut it. Schofield's, Logan's and part of Blair's troops lie at night and listen to the puff of the locomotive and the thump of rebel car wheels over the joints of the track, yet they cannot abolish the disturber of their meditations. It is difficult to reconcile this with the statement that Stoneman destroyed seventy-two miles of track, fifteen locomotives, four hundred box cars, six or seven bridges, and seven depots, when he raided down towards Macon; but the boys heard the cars. The rebels held high ground covering their road, a spur of their fortifications running southwest from Atlanta, seven miles that we know of—mayhap it extends indefinitely. We have not found the end of it, although we have stretched out twelve miles of men in the attempt. If I had not the greatest faith in Gen. Sherman I should call this state of affairs a "dead lock;" but I am confident he will circumvent the foe in some way before the season is ended and the summer is gone."

Intelligence from Dauphin Island, dated August 11, states that a demand for the surrender of Fort Morgan was made on the 9th inst., to which the commanding officer of the fort responded that he had six months' rations and ammunition for a siege during that period, and that he would not surrender while these supplies held out. The army has cut all communication between Fort Morgan and the mainland, and a combined naval and military attack will result in the destruction or capitulation of the fort. A land movement will probably be made quite speedily towards Mobile, proceeding up the shore of the bay to the head of the bay. The channel is unobstructed to Dog River, and light draft gunboats can steam up to that point. Colonel Hitchcock, 7th Iowa, commands the land forces investing Fort Morgan. There are no obstructions between his siege guns and Fort Morgan, all the outbuildings having been destroyed by the rebels. A land movement may circumvent the chain of fortifications intended to command the approaches to Mobile, commencing above Dog River and extending in a line to the head of the bay.

An Atlanta correspondent says that various subterfuges are resorted to by our gunners to get shots at the rebels when they are not under cover. They have unguarded moments when they lounge away from their breastworks; but the least smoke from one of our batteries sends them back before a shell could reach them. A day or two since Prescott discovered a party of rebels repairing their fort in his front, with one of their number watching our batteries for "flash and smoke." Prescott sprinkled a little powder in one of his embrasures and set fire to it. The watcher saw the flash, gave the alarm, and got behind the bank with celerity. Soon they came and resumed work, when the ssli was repeated. The third time the rebs were not to be sold, so they waited for the shell which Prescott sent them until it was too late to get out of the way. Four or five were carried off, and the work was not resumed till night. Between Dilger's battery and the rebel works is four or five hundred yards, and the rebels have sharpshooters in pits before their main line. These pits are dug in echelon, they are dug four feet deep, and the earth thrown up on the side facing the enemy. A heavy shower generally filled holes with water, and the soaked sharp-shooters came out on the bank to-day after the shower was over. They were permitted to get nearly dry in the hot sun, when Dilger's guns played on them with shell and direction. They rolled into their wells like turtles, while a derisive shout went up from among Dilger's gang. All such tricks as these, and constant popping of muskets, night and day, occasionally a grand cannonade for a half hour or so, is what the operations before Atlanta has resolved itself into. From three to five hundred men per day are brought down to the hospitals or buried in the woods near where they fell. The rebels are losing faster than we lose, for they have deserters to count, yet it will require several weeks to whip them in that way.

General Sherman was on Saturday made a Major General in the regular army. General Hancock has also been appointed to be Brigadier General in the same army. These promotions were richly deserved.

From the Southwest, we learn that when General Paine's expedition after Johnson's guerrillas arrived at Uniontown, Kentucky, Paine arrested several prominent rebels, and confiscated seventy-four barrels of whisky, sixty hogsheads of tobacco, one hundred and fifty barrels of salt, one hundred head of cattle, and seventy-five horses. General Hovey joined Paine at Morganfield. Johnston fled towards Hopkinsville in the lower part of the State. A dispatch from Springfield, says that Illinois is made a separate military district to be under General Paine, who arrived [illegible] yesterday, and will establish [illegible] On the other hand [illegible] their own [illegible] Smith, Ark., says Gen. [illegible] rebel Gen. Cooper, one mile in front of [illegible] No. 2, and completely routed him. No date is given.

The following description is given of the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral Farragut before Mobile: "The *Tennessee* is the most complete and formidable iron-clad monster afloat. She was considered perfectly invulnerable. Her model and construction are very similar to those of the *Merrimac*, of Hampton Roads fame, though she is a stauncher and more formidable ship. Her length is two hundred feet, breadth forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of oak, covered with sixteen inches of yellow pine, crossed. On this there is a perpendicular layer of iron plates, three inches in thickness, covered transversely by a second layer of two inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inch thick, making nineteen inches of solid wall of iron. These casemates hang over her hull, protecting it completely. Her decks are covered with double plates of two inch iron crossed, laid on heavy timber. Her armament consists of six rifled guns—two of seven inch calibre, and four of six inch calibre, carried on broadside trunnion. She draws fourteen feet eight inches of water. She is worked by two splendid high-pressure engines, driving a geared propeller. Her port-covers are of five-inch iron, worked by cogs from within. Her complement was 187 men, officers and all. Two were killed aboard of her, and three or four wounded. The vessel will be repaired at a trifling cost. One fifteen-inch shot penetrated her casemates amidships. This was the only effective shot in her armor. She was struck beyond count, showing a battering on all sides enough to demolish any craft."

Postponement of the Draft Requested.

TEN-FORTY BONDS STOLEN.

NEW YORK, August 23.

The Board of Supervisors have passed resolutions requesting the postponement of the draft; also the exemption of firemen and uniformed Militia.

10-40 bonds Nos. 22, 282, for 500 dollars, and 25,566 and 35,567 for 100 dollars each have been stolen from Harnden's Express Company. The public are cautioned against negotiations.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

MORE ARMS FOR INDIANA SEIZED.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Marshal Murray, late secretary evening seized thirty-two cases, containing from fifty to eighty revolvers each, of the Savage Arms Company. These revolvers were part of a lot purchased in New York for the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, and were shipped at 42 Walker street, where the seizure took place while awaiting shipment.

Indian Outrages on the Border.

The Country Deserted by White Men.

KEARNEY, August 23.

Major General Curtis arrived here to-day to straighten up affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all the agents, stock and coaches to this post for protection. There is not a white inhabitant between here and Denver, all having fled to the posts for protection. The country around Denver is reported swarming with hostile Indians. The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by whites, except at two fortified posts, Columbus and Fort Curtis. Gen. Curtis had a conference with the chief of the Pawnee tribe, who agreed to assist him in fighting the hostile Indians. There has been no exaggeration in telegraph news from this country about the Indians.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

OBJECT OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

Cause of Retrograde Movement.

EARLY LARGELY REINFORCED

BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTOWN.

ENEMY DRIVEN SEVERAL MILES.

Our Troops in Line at Halltown.

Martinsburg Re-Occupied by Averill.

Averill Guarding the Potomac Fords.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 22, } via Washington, August 23. }

Immediately after the brilliant fight of Tuesday, the 16th, under Gen. Custer, near Front Royal, Gen. Sheridan's army commenced falling back. On the following day Gen. Custer moved to Berryville, and during Thursday, Friday and Saturday a further retrograde movement took place, so that on Sunday morning our line was about three miles beyond Charlestown, with the cavalry three miles further towards Berryville. Our pickets, even, were in and about the town. Doubtless much wonder has been express at this retrograde movement of the army, and those who do not know Gen. Sheridan, or do not understand the plan and object of his campaign in this section, may be inclined to wait the news from his command with fear and trembling. I am not at liberty to state at present with detail about his plans, but I may give assurance that there is no feeling of despondency in the army on account of the movement.

The loss of a part of our supply train and the presence of a considerable body of rebel horsemen to the eastward, who were threatening our communications with the head of supplies, are two facts which must not be lost sight of in determining our movement, even if there had been a serious purpose to march up the Valley. Yet if I add that Gen. Sheridan is in constant communication with Gen. Grant, and suggest that very likely Grant's movement at Petersburg and Sheridan's movement hereabouts are part of one campaign against the rebel army, I shall convey assurance that everything is going on reasonably well in this command.

During the latter part of last week there was constant skirmishing between our cavalry and that of the enemy, freshly mounted on Maryland horses, as prisoners say, in which neither side gained any advantage, though the excess of prisoners taken was largely in our favor. It is believed the rebel loss in killed and wounded was fully equal to our own, which was not heavy. The testimony of all these prisoners was uniform in the fact that Early has received considerable reinforcements within a fortnight, and the country already knows that Sheridan has also received reinforcements within that time. There are forces in the two armies to make a great battle, if they become seriously engaged.

There was a lively time yesterday, (Sunday, but the affair did not rise to the magnitude of an engagement. It was merely a part of the general manœuvering for position which has been going on since Thursday last. The game this time seemed to be Martinsburg, which the rebels did not succeed in getting. The affair began between 7½ and 8 in the morning. Our line extended from the Berryville pike on the left, between two and three miles beyond Charleston to the Smithfield pike on our right. The cavalry line was as follows: In front was Wilson's division, Dufee's brigade bringing up our extreme right, and McIntosh and Chapman following to the left. Merritt's Division, with its pickets extending to the right to meet Wilson at Opequan creek. Averill's Division is at Shepherdstown watching the fords of the river.

About 9 o'clock in the morning the rebels made a furious attack on Wilson's Division, and at the same time made a feint upon Merrit's Division. The feint did not accomplish anything, as Gen. Sheridan at once saw the real movement was against our right and upon Wilson. Our men stood up to the fight nobly, but the Rebel onset was so fierce that we suffered some loss. The loss in McIntosh's Brigade will foot up 200; in Chapman's Brigade perhaps 50. The rebel loss will be equal to ours and we got some prisoners. The loss in Merrit's division is unimportant.

The rebel movement against our cavalry was foiled at all points, and on our extreme right our line was pressed forward half a mile. About the time the rebel attack was made upon the cavalry, another considerable body of infantry and artillery made a vigorous assault upon the extreme right of our infantry line, [illegible] and determined, and [illegible] place in the [illegible] duty of two cents.

Last evening the Union party held an election, to elect delegates to the different conventions, who will elect candidates to be voted for in October. Important offices are to be filled this coming fall, particularly those in the National Councils. At most of the polls, voting was quite spirited, large numbers of voters having presented themselves.

Orders have been received from the War Department directing all Provost Marshals to have everything in readiness to commence the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days allowed for the filling of the quotas of the city. The enrollment lists are to be closed and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's office, by the 1st of September, with corrections to that date, in order to assign the proper quotas.

Western Guerrilla Movements.

Rebel Adams Johnson a Prisoner.

HIS COMMAND ROUTED.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.

A dispatch from Clarksville states that Lieut. Johnson, of the 52d Kentucky, overtook the rebel Johnson's force at Canton, Kentucky, yesterday. While attempting to cross the river he killed fifteen, wounded a large number and captured one hundred. Adams Johnson is severely wounded and a prisoner.

The guerrillas crossed from Ohio into Butler County, Ky., on Sunday. They were encountered by the Grayson Home Guards, who killed four of them and captured the remainder.

NASHVILLE, Aug 23.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from General Gillet to Gov. Johnson, says: A detachment of my command under Lieut. Col. Edgerton, 13th Tennessee cavalry, attacked Rogersville, on the morning of the 22d, killing 23 and capturing 35 rebels, among them Col. Walker and several non-commissioned officers. Silver six feet three inches at the Shoals and falling.

Case of Surgeon General Hammond.

He will Submit to the People's Judgment.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Ex-Surgeon General Hammond, in a published card, says that he learns from the remarks of Judge Advocate General Holt, on the proceedings of the court martial in his case, and from the order of the President appended thereto, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States Government. He says that as he has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the administration, but his good name is valuable not only as regards those who know him, but those who do not. So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial. A review of the record in his case and some comments on the report of the Judge Advocate General will be presented to the public with these. He will be content to submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offenses charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing and a malignant abuse of official power.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Gold opened at 257 and gradually rose to 258¼ on rumors from Grant and Sheridan. The closing price was 257¾. At 1:30 p. m. the price was 257¾ with a downward tendency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Revenue Decision.

Gross Receipts of Transportation Co.s.

Presidency of Chicago Convention.

Governor Seymour will not be There.

ARREST OF THREE ALLEGED SPIES.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Important to Transportation Companies.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Tax has issued a lengthy and important circular relative to the assessment and collection of tax on gross receipts of railroads, canals, &c. Where another party than the owner of a railroad, canal, or steamboat has possession, care and management of road, boat, barge, &c., doing business and receiving the fare and freight, he, and not the owners, is liable for the tax. The expenses paid for tolls, towing, pilotage, wharfage, State or municipal taxes cannot be deducted from the gross receipts before making returns. Any party using his own vehicle or vessel for transportation of his own property is not liable to the duty, nor is a party who occasionally transports passengers or freight. A livery stable keeper, keeping horses and carriages for hire, is not liable, but he becomes liable if he engages in the business of transporting persons and property for hire.

Transportation of property, passengers or mails between the United States and foreign ports is exempt from duty. Sums received by steamboats from berths, and by railroads for sleeping cars must be included in gross receipts. The towing of boats and rafts by tugs is not considered transportation, and is not liable for duty. The internal revenue law authorizes persons, companies and corporations to add taxes to rates of fare, notwithstanding any limitation of law or agreement, but no such additions are given for addition of the bills of freight. Toll roads and bridges whose annual gross receipts do not exceed the amount necessary to keep them in repair, are exempt from duty.

Clerks' Brigade Drill.

The military business of the Treasury Department has been found so to interfere with the legitimate business thereof, that Secretary Fessenden to-day gave orders that hereafter the brigade of clerks should have but one drill per week, and that from three to four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Gov. Seymour and Chicago Convention.

Apropos of Thos. Florence's move to compromise with August Belmont on Gov. Seymour for temporary Chairman of the Chicago Convention, it is known that the Governor has asserted in the most positive terms to some of his intimate friends that he will not attend that Convention, and these friends assert that he will be one of the strongest candidates before that body for the Presidential nomination.

Gen. Doubleday.

Gen. Doubleday has not gone to Kentucky to relieve Gen. Burbridge, but is in his usual business in this city.

Arrest of Alleged Spies.

Three persons were arrested yesterday in Tennelytown as spies. They claim to be deserters. Their case is being investigated.

Ohio Militia and the President.

Most of the Ohio hundred days' regiments call on the President on their way home. He made a speech to one regiment yesterday, and another short speech to another one to-day.

From Philadelphia.

Storing Goods in Private Warehouses.

CITY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Orders to Prepare for the Draft.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The following important decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, } Washington, August 23, 1864. }

In order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at this time, Collectors may, upon parties giving required bond, permit them to store their manufactured tobacco in their warehouses without waiting for this office to approve Bonds, that may be done subsequently.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of 2 cents, and this applies to all drug receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads or Express [illegible] receipts for [illegible] being taken [illegible]

Subscriptions to National Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $233,600, and to the 7-30 loan $257,500. Total subscriptions to the latter loan are $22,307,600.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

His Last Flank Movement.

Vigorous Attack on Warren's Line.

Enemy Repulsed With Great Loss.

REBEL GENERAL HAYGOOD KILLED

WE STILL HOLD THE WELDON ROAD.

FIVE SETS OF COLORS CAPTURED.

Half of 90th Penna. Reg't Prisoners.

Our Lines Greatly Strengthened.

Rebel General Lee Reported Mortally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday, are to the effect that considerable of a battle occurred on Sunday morning. It was occasioned by the rebels making a desperate effort to drive our forces from their position on the Weldon Railroad. The enemy was completely repulsed and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. The 16th Mississippi Regiment was captured entire, with its Colonel and colors. Our loss was slight, being only about 150 in all. The rebels failed altogether in their attempt to dislodge our men from their position on the railroad. Prisoners captured in the fight say Gen. Lee said he was determined to drive our men from the railroad if it should cost him his entire army. Whether this is true or not it is evident the rebels consider it important to regain their use of the Weldon Railroad and will not spare any effort to accomplish their purpose. Our force on the railroad are strongly entrenched, and there is no prospect of the rebels being able to dislodge them.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } August 21, 1864—Evening. }

This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps, on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at first driving our troops, who were partially successful on Friday, but to-day they met with a different reception. Our line was formed about the same time that it was on Saturday, the first division on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry, which covered the Railroad towards Reams's Station; the second division, General Crawford's, on Crawford's right was across the railroad, and the third division, Crawford's, on the right, joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right with the left near the Jerusalem plank road.

During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others. Early on Sunday morning heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from works farther down towards Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, neither party, however, doing particular damage. About 7 a. m. a force of the enemy was seen moving as if to make an attack on the 9th corps, but a few well directed shell sent them out of sight.

Shortly after a column of rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they thought our left flank, but which proved to be the left of General Ayer's front. The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them easy, but on reaching the battery on the crest of a second line behind and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets bristled, with a battery on the right, and on the right pouring a fire into the ir ranks, every discharge causing large va cancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the line of works, but as they discovered this a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming on and surrendered. Our skirmishers, several messengers after the running party, many of whom fell.

The troops who made the charge consisted of the 26th regiment of Hooke and Bushrod Johnson, of Gen. Hill's Corps, and were principally South Carolinans and Mississippians. Among the prisoners are the names of Lieutenant Colonels and 37 Captains and Lieutenants. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on the skirmish line.

The rebel loss is believed to be at least 500 or 600 killed and wounded. The number of rebel prisoners is 500, besides twenty-five officers we wounded, who are in hospitals. General Hagood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Capt. Daily, of General Butler's staff. Gen. Hagood fell from his horse, shot dead, and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, that have taken possession of it. Prisoners also report him killed.

We took five sets of colors, and some say more. The 3d Delaware took two and the 76th New York one. Three of these colors are entirely new, while the others are much dilapidated. In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported. The 90th Pennsylvania has lost more than half taken, as was the case in fact with all the regiments of the brigade. The 164th New York lost every officer but one, and one master commanded comparatively few men for duty. Had these troops held their position or changed their front as some did, they could neatly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a thrashing, but being told they were flanked they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. Wheelock, with the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division, changed his front towards the rear [illegible] line of battle, with skirmish ers [illegible] to find the enemy, and [illegible] ne without losing a man [illegible] d, while all who left were [illegible] de brought in with them [illegible] and a stand of colors, be[illegible] our own men who were [illegible]

AUGUST 22—A. M.

No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard. At this hour, 6 a. m., all is quiet, but another engagement may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up hopes of gaining possession of the railroad until there is utter impossibility of it. Our lines have been strengthened materially within twenty-four hours, and should the enemy attack they will fare even worse than yesterday.

A special to the New York *Commercial*, dated Washington 23d, says Gen. Warren's Corps achieved a grand success on Sunday. The rebels attacked under orders from Gen. Lee, that we must be driven from the Weldon railroad at whatever sacrifice. The rebels were allowed to pass through a gap left in our lines and suffered severely while passing through it. Gen. Hill is reported mortally wounded, and Heath and Lee, son of R. E. Lee, killed. The The Colonel of the 16th Mississippi is a prisoner wounded. Our loss was 100.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

NEWS FROM ATLANTA HOPEFUL.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Raid Successful.

Macon Road Destroyed for 12 Miles.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Official news from Atlanta is hopeful. Authentic information received here shows that General Kilpatrick has returned from his raid around Atlanta, having destroyed without serious loss, but had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for twelve miles in Carlton, Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.

Gen. Kilpatrick returned yesterday to Gen. Sherman's line from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he successfully did, tak ing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed all the guns except one, which he brought in, together with seventy prisoners, finding the majority of the lady friends of the rebel officers. He was, otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta for some days.

FROM MOBILE.

Land Forces Approaching Ft. Morgan

Prize Str Tennessee Fires at the Fort.

Mysterious Silence of the Latter.

Monitors About to Ascend to Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, via CAIRO, Aug. 23.

The land forces under General Granger are within three hundred yards of Fort Morgan. A general assault will take place in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared. The ram Tennessee has been repaired, and fired a shot on the fort, which is mysteriously silent. There are two feet of water to Mobile, and two monitors are expected to ascend to Mobile; also the Tennessee. The rebel report of the slaughter of our troops is untrue.

Cotton dull; gold 251½; exchange on New York, ½ prem.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Removal of Col. A. A. Gibson.

Special Message from the Governor.

The Fifteen Regiment Bill a Law.

Brownsville Bounty Bill Passed Finally

PAY OF ROAD SUPERVISORS.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mode of Soldiers Voting in the Field.

[Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.]

HARRISBURG, August 22.

NIGHT SESSION—*Senate*—A long discussion springing up as soon as the session opened upon a special message of the Governor. The message gives a long correspondence the Governor had with the War Department, demanding the removal of Colonel A. A. Gibson, of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy artillery, for gross conduct as an officer. The War Department never replied, and application was made to the President. The President agreed to do so by telegraph late in July, but it has not yet been done. The Governor is exceedingly plain spoken. The Democratic Senators pronounced panegyrics on him. The Union men, after heavy skirmishing, got it into the hands of a Select Committee of three. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went at the supplement to the militia law, and shammered away at it for hours, making no particular progress.

The Governor has signed the fifteen regiment bill, though it has not been officially announced to either House.

HARRISBURG, Augt 23,

HOUSE—Forenoon.—Numerous local bounty bills were presented. One concerning Bridgeport township and Brownsville borough, Fayette county, passed finally, as it was passed in the Senate.

Hakes, of Luzerne, offered a resolution asking for the correspondence between Governor Curtin and the authorities at Washington relative to the removal of Colonel Gibson, of the Pennsylvania heavy artillery. Defeated.

A resolution of Mr. Searight, of Fayette, requesting the Governor to visit Washington and procure a change of the decision of Provost General Fry which compels those who have paid commutation to undergo the chances of the present draft, was defeated by a party vote.

The general bill raising the pay of Road Supervisors to one dollar and-a-half per day was passed.

The Senate passed the appropriation bill for the present session, giving members three hundred dollars for the session. The Senate was engaged all morning in an angry fight upon the bill prescribing the mode for soldiers voting in the field. The afternoon session was consumed in the same way.

The Republicans held a caucus to-day at noon, and determined not to let an adjournment be had unless the Democrats permitted the bill relative to soldiers voting go through without factious opposition.

The two houses met in joint convention and counted the votes on the constitutional amendment.

The House considered in committee of the whole the soldiers voting bill, and adjourned.

Another Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 23, 1864.

SENATE.—The Governor nominated Joseph A. Phillips for Surgeon General of the State, and the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution requesting the President to have the one hundred and eighty-seventh regiment returned to this State for provost guard duty, according to the terms of their enlistment, which was passed.

The Bill prescribing the manner of soldiers voting was also passed.

HOUSE—Mr. Searight offered a resolution calling upon the Governor to protest against the rumored design of Provost Marshal General Fry to enroll the women of the loyal States, of those who have paid commutation since June last. The Resolution was lost.

HARRISBURG, August 23.

HOUSE—*Night Session.*—The consideration of the soldiers bill was renewed. Mr. Pershing desired to have the proxy mode of voting, adopted by New York, giving the soldiers the right to transmit his ballot thirty days before the election by letter to any friend who may cast it under oath. The debate was continued until late. Messrs. Bigham and Pershing were the only western members who took part in it. House still in session.

SENATE—*Night Session.*—Most of the session was spent in considering local bounty laws. The Supplementary revenue bill was passed. The effect will be to relieve the Monongahela Navigation Company from a heavy tax on transportation passing through their locks. The supplement of the Militia law, which passed the House yesterday, was concurred in. One relative to bounties in Huntingdon County was passed. Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Money more active and firm at 7 @ 6 ct. Sterling a little more active at 280, currency, 108¾ for gold. Gold firmer, opened at 257¾, advancing to 257¾, and closing at 258¼. Government Stocks quiet and firm; Stocks heavy. U. S. Sixes, 5-20's, Coupons, 113; do, '81, Coupons, 109; do. '81, Reg., 108¾; do. 1 Year Cert., 95.

Ohio & Mis. Cert...	48	Mich Southern.....	85
Quicksilver.....	50¼	Wabash.....	68
N. Y. Central.....	128½	Ill Cent Scrip.....	128
Erie.....	110¾	Pittsburgh.....	110¾
Erie pref'd.....	109½	N. W.....	55
Hudson.....	128	N. W. Island.....	110
Reading.....	133¾	Prairie du Chein..	61
Mich Central.....	135	Ft Wayne.....	111

Boston Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, August 23.

The following prices were paid to-day for Mining Stocks:—

Central.....	63	Mediaval.....	10
Hancock.....	9	Minnesota.....	34½
Franklin.....	51	Pittsburgh.....	88
Hancock.....	12½	Quincey.....	102
Huron.....	31	Rockland.....	13
Isle Royal.....	18	Superior.....	87½

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Cotton 2c better, with sales at $1 87, closing with holders asking higher figures. Flour 10@ 15c better; sales 10,400 bbls; $10 @$10 40 for Ohio common; $10 90@11 10 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 15@12 75 for trade brands. Market closing with no sellers at inside figures. Included in the sale are 2000 bbls for last half of October, and first half of November 1125 bbls. Whisky firmer; sales at $1 82½@1 88 for State, and $1 83@1 84 for western. Wheat 1@3c better, with sales at $2 28@2 37 for Chicago spring, $2 21@2 37 for Milwaukee club; $2 40@2 47 for winter red western; $2 33@2 39 for inferior do, and $2 49@2 52 for amber Michigan. Corn 2@3c better; sales at $1 60 @1 62½ for mixed western, and $1 63 for high mixed. Oats a little firmer; sales at 95½@96c for western. Coffee firm with only a moderate business doing. Sugar firm at 22c for Cuba Muscovado, and 23c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Petroleum—Sales at 55@56c for crude; 88@90c for refined in bond, and 90@92c for refined free. Wool quiet and active, with no decided change. Pork dull and favors buyers; sales at $37@37 50 for prime mess; $40@40 37½ for new do check up; closing at 40@40 25 and $40 for do regular way; $35 50@36 for prime, and $38 for prime mess; also 500 b

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvisnee's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department on the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvisnee's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's Book store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvisnee would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRSS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Great Britain—Maximilian and the United States.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. KINGLAKE in calling attention to the relations of Great Britain with Mexico, said they had reason to congratulate the country on having got disentagled from the invasion of Mexico by the French. He said the French "as yet had only occupied a small wedge of the country, amounting to one-tenth of the whole of Mexico, and this was held by 32,000 French troops and a number of auxiliaries. There was no justification in point of fact for the recognition of the Archduke's Government, and he could not conceive that there was any reason or policy for recognizing a foreign Power seeking to subjugate by fire and sword a hitherto independent people. No one beyond the circle of the French army had expressed any desire for the introduction of monarchical government, and it was not consistent with the principles of this country to be siding with the invader against the invaded. If the recognition itself were just and politic, then the fact that it would be gratifying to a neighboring potentate would be an additional reason for doing so; but he contended that its was against the usual policy of this country to promise to recognize in future a Government which was not yet established."

In reply to Mr. KINGLAKE Lord PALMERSTON said Great Britain did not ask whether it is a republic or a monarchy before entering into relations with an existing government, nor did she desire to enter too minutely into its origin. Her Majesty's government had been applied to by the Arch-Duke before leaving for Mexico to acknowledge him as future Emperor, but the application was declined, because it would be at variance with practice and principle; but if on arriving in Mexico he should be received by the people and should establish his government he would be recognized. Lord PALMERSTON went on to say:

> Our great desire was to see the Mexicans have a regular and settled government. For many years the country has been governed by a succession of military chiefs, who employed all their powers in the confiscation of property. Our great object, therefore, was to see a regular and established government, who would act with fairness and justice to British subjects engaged in commercial pursuits in that country, and honorable friend says the actual occupation of Mexico by the French troops is very limited. That, no doubt, may be, and is so; but there are parts of the country not occupied by the French troops which might not be indisposed to a government established under the rule of an Emperor. Our information is, perhaps, found to be directly the reverse of that now told that the Indian population, which forms a large portion of the country, is very well disposed to the establishment of the empire. They have historical traditions, and no particular regard or fancy for the mixed Spanish race, by whom they have not been over well treated, and that they would be glad to have an empire established in Mexico and submit to that government. There are a certain number of troops under native leaders, still in arms in the interior of the country. The French Government are said to be preparing transports to bring back a certain number of their troops. But the action of her Majesty's Government will be the same if we find the establishment of a fair Government being established. we shall be glad to acknowledge it. (Hear, hear. That would be for the advantage of Mexico and humanity, but, on the other hand, if it should that the balance is still uncertain, and the war is going on, the result of which may be one way or the other, our Government is not committed or pledged to any particular course. (Hear, hear.)

There is some significance in these words, spoken to indicate British policy, as applied to the situation of affairs in the United States. The British Government is famous for regulating its action by precedent, and not unfrequently has it established precedents merely to justify some contemplated act. The question is not, therefore, a forced one, why will not the British Government, if it can recognize the Mexican Monarchy, just as well recognize the Southern Confederacy, and what is it that restrains it from doing so but the fear of a rupture with the Federal Government? It was but the other day that PALMERSTON said as much as that while the recognition of the South was for the present not possible the time might be near at hand when it would comport with British policy to recognize the South. It is understood that the South has not yet given up such a hope. In this connection we draw attention to the language employed by JEFF. DAVIS to MR. GILMORE concerning the slaves. "You have already two millions of our slaves," said he, "and if you will take good care of the rest, you may have them." "We are not fighting for slavery, but Southern independence." Herein, we conclude, is an indication of DAVIS' future policy on the slavery question. Having found the institution the great impediment to recognition abroad, and recognition being the only hope of the South, the pretense that it is not slavery but independence which the South is fighting for is now set up. It is a mere pretense, and the proof is in the treatment which colored troops receive, in the fact that the slaves are driven before the Southern armies in their retreat before the Union armies, and in the thousand different ways in which the South seeks to protect and preserve the institution.

But DAVIS will hereafter pull this string, in the hope of removing the great obstacle to British recognition; and considering the inconsistencies of British policy, and British enmity to the United States, it would be folly to predict the degree of success.

The Ground on which the South will Negotiate.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, settles, if it was not before settled, on what ground the South will consent to negotiate for Peace. It says:

> "If the North desire negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets withdrawn *and the rights of secession formally acknowledged*, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one or the other shall be subjugated or exterminated."

Let those who clamor for peace look at the terms alone prescribed, and tell us how they like them.

"Our Visit to Ric[illegible]," in the Atlantic Monthly.

We have always entertained a lofty respect for the *Atlantic Monthly*. There have been occasions, of course, when reading critically, we have been obliged to feel that we could not agree with either the style or the theories of certain of its articles. Aside from that, however, we have looked to it as a model of periodical literature, to which we might go for relief from the weariness imposed by our daily toil, or in which we might explore for information which had been brought within common sense limits—ideas which being properly reduced and shaped we might comprehend without the tax of extended research. Frequent as has been our disappointment in this latter quality, we have, nevertheless, treated the *Atlantic* as a dignified magazine. We but do it justice when we say that its columns, so far as we have seen at least, have been kept clear of "pettifogging" and "shystering," all the way through its interesting and successful pilgrimage until now. It remained for "Edmund Kirke" to prostitute its fair pages in giving its readers, under the guise of a sketch, premonition of a forthcoming volume of his. Let us quote the opening passage of his report of the interview with the Rebel authorities at Richmond:

> Why my companion, the Rev. Dr. JAQUESS, Colonel of the Seventy-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, recently went to Richmond, and the circumstances attending his previous visit within the Rebel lines—when he wore his uniform, and mixed openly with scores of leading Confederates—I shall shortly make known to the public in a volume called "Down in Tennessee."

It had been suspected by many that the visit made to Richmond by EDMUND KIRKE and Col. JAQUESS was a mere speculation out of which one or both intended to profit in a pecuniary manner. We think certainty may now take the place of suspicion, and we may fairly assume it to be an advertising dodge on the part of a professional book-maker. The first paragraph of the introduction to the "Our Visit to Richmond" sketch leaves no room for doubting this. These two men received permission to pass through the Union lines, and then through the Rebel lines, ostensibly to sue for peace for the nation; not authorized, nor assuming to be, but systematically creating the impression that they were in some sort the representatives of sentiment at the North, and that the desire for the assuagement of bloodshed weighed so heavily upon their hearts that they could not longer remain at ease without attempting to carry out their *great idea*. So they went to Richmond, and from their own narrative of what occurred there, all must agree that they were treated as well as gentlemen might expect under the circumstances. We confess to some surprise at being informed by Mr. KIRKE of his reasons for undertaking the visit. Our surprise is at the reasons. Mr. KIRKE'S assurance is very refreshing. He says:

> I find half a dozen reasons for my visit to Richmond, as given by myself, which *ought to prove, I am a sensible man*, altogether *too sensible*, to go on so long a journey, in the heat of midsummer, for the *mere pleasure of the thing*.

One of the potent reasons which Mr. KIRKE introduces to support the *theory* that he is a sensible man, is the following:

> On the second of July last C. C. Clay, of Alabama; J. P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and G. N. Sanders, of nowhere in particular, appeared at Niagara Falls, and publicly announced that they were there to confer with the Democratic leaders in reference to the Chicago nomination. Very soon a confidential friend of the Administration received intimations from those gentlemen that they were Commissioners from the Rebel Government, with authority to negotiate preliminaries of peace on something like the following basis, &c. * * * It was therefore, important to discover—what was then in doubt—whether the Rebel envoys really had or had not, any official authority.

After remarking that it was important to find out whether DAVIS' "Niagara satellites" were really authorized to negotiate terms of peace, Mr. KIRKE adds: "and that may have been another reason why I went to Richmond." If we are not very much mistaken in our chronology, the Niagara negotiations were only beginning when Mr. KIRKE and his friend, the Col., were making their way to Richmond, and had not been completed when they (KIRKE and JAQUESS,) had returned to Washington. How, then, could the negotiations at Niagara form a reason for a visit to Richmond which was made before the meeting at Niagara took place? This is our surprise.

Mr. KIRKE'S strongest reason was perhaps his "Fourth," in which he says:

> "I had in my boyhood a strange fancy for church-belfries and liberty-poles.
> Had not events shown that Jeff. Davis has never seen that old liberty-pole, and never heard the chimes which still ring out from that old belfry? who knew, in these days when every wood-sawyer is a "contraband," but that Jeff. Davis, and it was to tell the Rebel President that Northern liberty-poles still stand for Freedom, and that Northern church-bells still peal out Liberty throughout the land, to *all* the inhabitants thereof?"

The importance of this last reason is too apparent to need any comment. But Mr. KIRKE, after leading his reader thus far unblushingly asserts that he has been cheating him, and finishes up in the following sublime manner:

> But enough of mystification. The straightforward reader wants a straightforward reason, and he shall have it.
>
> We went to Richmond because we hoped to pave the way for negotiations that would result in peace.
>
> We will not pursue Mr. KIRKE into his story further. Our readers are already acquainted with nearly all that remains of it. We are led to suspect very strongly that Mr. KIRKE'S *real* reason is not given where it should be, probably because it might not have been read away down among the "sixthlies," and possibly because it was his strongest one, namely, "A volume called 'Down in Tennessee.'" If this visit to Richmond had not been ostensibly undertaken to "pave the way for peace," the attempt of the writer of the narrative to be funny at the expense of those who had extended "every" courtesy to him and his companion, would perhaps be in good taste. But the conduct of Mr. KIRKE in the description of his room at the Spottswood Hotel, and other worse than sophomorical attempts at ornamentation in the course of the story, are decidedly unworthy of any gentleman, especially of any one who had to approach Richmond under a flag of truce, and more especially of one who had been addressed thus by those to whom he paid his visit:

> "We are glad to see you, Gentlemen; you are welcome to Richmond."

In order that our readers may comprehend Mr. KIRKE'S ideas as to what was required of him as a gentleman, and how well he appreciated what belonged to his position, we quote from his own account:

> As we alighted at the door of the Spottswood Hotel, the Judge said to the Colonel:
>
> "Button your outside-coat up closely. Your uniform must not be seen."
>
> The Colonel did as he was bidden; and, without stopping to register our names at the office, we followed the Judge and the Captain up to No. [illegible]. It was a large square room in the fourth story, with an unswept, ragged carpet, and bare, white walls, smeared with soot and tobacco juice. Several chairs, a marble-top table, and a pine bureau, and clothes-press straggled about the flour, and in the corners were three beds, garnished with tattered pillow cases, and covered with white counterpanes, grown gray with longing for soap-suds and a wash-tub. The plainer and humbler of these beds was designed for the burly Mr. Javins; the others had been made ready for the extraordinary envoys (not envoys extraordinary) who, in defiance of all precedent and the "law of nations" had just then "taken Richmond."
>
> A single gas-jet was burning over the mantel-piece, and above it I saw a "writing on the wall," which implied that Jane Jackson had run up a washing score of fifty dollars.
>
> I was congratulating myself on having to pay that woman's laundry bills, when the Judge said,—
>
> "You want supper. What shall we order?"
>
> "A slice of hot corn bread would make *me* the happiest man in Richmond."
>
> The Captain thereupon left the room, and shortly returning, remarked,—
>
> "The landlord says you're from Georgia. He says none but a Georgian would call for corn bread at this time of night."
>
> On that hint we acted, and when our sooty attendant came in with the supper things, we discussed Georgia mines, Georgia banks, and Georgia mosquitoes, in a way that showed we had been bitten by all three. In half an hour it was noised all about the hotel that the two gentlemen the Confederacy was taking such excellent care of were from Georgia.
>
> The meal ended and a quiet smoke over, our entertainers rose to go. As the Judge bade us good night, he said to us,—
>
> "In the morning you had better address a note to Mr. Benjamin, asking the interview with the President. I will call at ten o'clock and take it to him."
>
> "Very well. But will Mr. Davis see us on Sunday?"
>
> "Oh, that will make no difference."

Here were guests of the Confederacy, taken "excellent care of," who, the moment they are safe this side the lines of their hosts, began to ridicule what they saw and to caricature the hospitalities bestowed upon them. Would not the same persons be apt to behave in the same manner in Boston, New York, or Pittsburgh? If a man violates his honor as a gentleman, may we safely accept as truth anything which he communicates to us? We hold that it is very doubtful whether such a man is not likely to exaggerate whatever of fact there may be in the basis of his story. A man who violates his parole as a gentleman, breaks faith with the community in which he lives, and is no longer entitled to its confidence. Does the quotation which we have made indicate that its author's mind could have been very heavily charged with anxiety for "paving the way to peace." Would a man in search of peace be apt to set to hunting up dirty bed linen, soap suds and wash tubs? Let our readers answer this for themselves.

We must regard Mr. KIRKE'S performance as one very discreditable to any man of acknowledged literary attainments, inasmuch as it indicates the "Bohemian" rather than the refined gentleman. While we confess our obligations to the visitors for informing us of the Rebel determination to accept no terms of peace which did not contemplate Rebel Independence, we protest against the rhetorical trapping with which that revelation has been made to us. When persons undertake the sacred duty of representing Northern sentiment at Richmond or elsewhere, they should at least make an effort to be gentlemen. American citizens claim such representation as their right. We have no more sympathy with those who would play at Peace for the sake of money, than we have with those who would play at War for the same reason. We have a contempt for the man, whatever be his station in life, who boasts of pettifogging with the anxieties of a nation. We think that the *Atlantic* has, indeed, lowered the standard of its literary performances when this of KIRKE'S is held up as the selling test. We leave it at this time with its extraordinary contributor—he who said: "I am a sensible man."

If, as has been intimated, it is the intention of our Government to accredit *bona fide* commissioners to Richmond to inquire as to propositions for Peace, it will be incumbent on President LINCOLN, not only to send gentlemen, but to require their assurances. Otherwise, Mr. DAVIS may very properly decline to make them "welcome to Richmond," and we could not but respect such action on his part. While we have no sympathy with his cause, we are under obligation to maintain our good manners, and not by leaving them behind to forfeit the claims of our Government to be treated in the persons of its representatives, at home and abroad with proper respect. We have accepted this order of things in the conduct of the war, in the matter of exchange of prisoners and in other particulars. Let us not be found wanting in acts of courtesy, and when persons go to Richmond to "pave the way to peace," let them refrain from caricaturing those for the love of whom "the North is being crucified." Let us not mock those whose love we would win.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

A Federal Colonel Captured by Bushwhackers—His Captivity and Escape.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes the following interesting account of the capture of a Federal Colonel at Van Buren, Ark., and his escape:—Among the adventures of this war, which will be read with breathless interest, the capture of Col. Tom Bowen, of the 13th Kansas, commanding this post, his captivity and escape from the bushwhackers, will be second to none on record. The house at which the Colonel boarded is in the suburbs of this city, near one of the picket posts, and is surrounded by shrubbery. On the morning of the 22d of July, he had just returned from the dining room to the parlor, when a party of men in Federal uniform rode by the window hailed and demanded at the back door, and enquired of his Orderly where the Colonel was. Being told that he was in the parlor, four of them entered the passage leading to the same, where they met the lady of the house, who informed her they wished to speak to the Colonel, who, on hearing himself inquired for, stepped into the passage, asking what they wanted. In a twinkling they were in levelled at his breast within a foot of him, and he was seized and hurried out of the back way and put upon a horse; in an instant more he was on his way to the mountains, surrounded by about twenty-five exultant ruffians.

The scene, at this place, which followed the news of the capture, beggars description. Gloom was depicted in every countenance. From every heart a silent prayer went up for his deliverance, but none dared think upon his fate—the very thought was shudder. The fate of Dr. Fairfield and others was too vivid in the recollection of all to admit a hope of the Colonel's escape. To say that universal regret prevailed, would convey but a slight idea of the emotion of those whom the Colonel had bound to him by a course of uniform kindness, patience and justice. Hours passed, and he was numbered with the dead—that the pursuers were on the trail, and sometimes very near the bushwhackers. Night was approaching, and the most sanguine had nearly ceased hoping, when the cheering news, the joy of all, after a lapse of eight hours, the Colonel dashed up to his headquarters alone, mounted on his own horse, whose throbbing flanks and foam-covered coat plainly told that he had given his master a most desperate ride. The news of his return spread like wild-fire, and in a few moments his headquarters was surrounded by hundreds eager to hear the particulars of his escape, and congratulate the Colonel on his safe return. They had carried him 11 miles into an unfrequented region beyond the Boston mountains. Feeling safe in this solitude, they had actually consulted upon the best plan to dispose of their prisoner. A dispute arose in regard to the matter; some were for shooting or hanging him immediately, in retaliation for the death of Lieut. Col. Faith, who was killed a short time since in this vicinity, by soldiers of this command, (in battle, he says,) a majority were in favor of sending him South, a prisoner of war. Most of the gang, however, were in favor of holding him as a hostage for four bushwhackers who were prisoners at Fort Smith, under sentence of death, and who are to be shot on the 29th instant. One of the gang, named Black, a desperado, was in favor of an exchange. He had met the Colonel on a bush path, a fast one by the way. While the others were disagreeing, the Colonel stepped aside with Black, and privately bought back his own horse on credit for $30, giving his word of honor for the payment. During this time, the party in favor of killing had drawn aside for consultation, plainly showing by looks and gestures that nothing but blood would satisfy them. The Colonel is a man of great business tact and consumate skill in managing negotiations. As soon, therefore, as he had arranged for the horse trade, he opened negotiations with the Captain, J. C. Wright, for the paroling of himself and the two soldiers, Joseph Fiedler, of Company A, 13th Missouri Cavalry, and Zen, of Company A, 8th Kansas Infantry, and an exchange for the four men at Fort Smith under the sentence of death. The Captain was rightly inclined to accept the offer. The Colonel, perceiving this, turned suddenly to the two soldiers and told them they were released, and to go, assuming that the negotiations had been completed. During the time the Colonel told him he would do his best to comply with the agreement, mounted his horse and dashed away through the woods after the two soldiers at full speed, leaving the bushwhackers dismounted and scattered over several acres. He was robbed of his gold watch and chain when first taken, but brought back safely over $2,000 in money in his pocket, and a diamond ring on his finger, no one attempting to take them from him.

What Col. Gordon has Done in China.

The London *Times*, alluding to the withdrawal of Col. Gordon from the imperial service in China, says:

> The result of Col. Gordon's operations is this: He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the rebels. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nankin when it first passed into the hands of the bushwhackers. Gordon has cut the rebellion in half, has recovered the great cities, has isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of the brigand power, and has left the organization of the country but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nankin.
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> All this he has effected, first by the power of his arms, and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. In his desperate adventures he was sometimes baffled, and the frequency with which he was wounded shows how necessary it was for him to inspire his followers by his example as well as to lead them with military skill. With fewer scruples and less care for home opinions, men have carved out kingdoms and founded dynasties from opportunities less tempting than those which Colonel Gordon has neglected. He would probably have done much more than he has done, and would have added Nankin to the list of cities which he has not been disgusted by the treachery of the Mandarin under whose orders he was placed.

A lady correspondent of a Providence paper computes that if the women would cut their dresses to escape the ground one inch, instead of trailing two inches, as is now the fashion, a saving of one million dollars would be annually affected. Here is a chance for "dress reform," as well as for improvement in neatness.

General Intelligence.

The German Reformed Church at West Greenville, was dedicated on Sunday.

At Camden, N. J., and at Philadelphia, peaches are seventy-five cents a basket—and that "is looked upon as an exorbitant price."

A gentleman who has traveled through a considerable portion of the State of Illinois, reports that the corn crop throughout the central and southern portions looks well, and it is anticipated that the crop will equal the best ones of former years.

A gentleman just from Iowa, reports the oat crop, both as regards quantity and quality, one of the best gathered for some years. The wheat crop was a pretty good one, and the crop of corn promised well.

The furnace of James Beckly & Co., at North Adams, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss $25,000.

Mr. Jarrett, of the Boston Theatre, offers $600 for a dramatization of Tennyson's new poem, "Enoch Arden." A three-act drama of the "domestic" type is called for, fitted to the talents of James W. Wallack, Jr., E. L. Davenport and Mrs. D. P. Bowers; the piece to be completed by the 15th of October. Dramatists should sharpen up their wits and pens.

The U. S. District Attorney in Philadelphia has addressed a letter to the president of one of the Street Railways informing him that the issue of penny tokens other than those issued from the mint involves a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for 6 months.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says: There is a strong probability that by the 1st of September there will be a further advance in the price of the leading daily newspapers of this city. A concerted arrangement, with that end in view, is already underweigh, and the probable result will be, that six cents, instead of four, will be charged. And don't be surprised if, in the course of a brief period, one or two of the weeklies should suspend operations till this "grand war is over."

A burglary was committed in the Phœnix Hotel, Cincinnati, on Saturday night and $1,500 stolen.

The people of Chicago expect a very great crowd at the Chicago Convention, and they are making preparations to entertain it, for which, of course, they will make the usual charges. Applications at first class boarding houses for board and lodging permanently, are frequently received with the prompt reply: "We want no boarders until after the Convention."

The Commissioners of the Central Park, New York, report the number of visitors to that resort during the year at 1,469,835 pedestrians, 90,724 equestrians, and 922,450 vehicles. Allowing three persons to each vehicle, the aggregate number of visitors amounts to 4,327,409. The number of workmen employed in the Park during the year was 1,207, and three of the items of labor were the planting of 29,253 trees and shrubs, excavation and filling of 123,507 cubic yards of earth, and the excavation of 7,888 yards of rock.

James Moulton, a member of the Printer's Union, and lately employed in the New York *Tribune* office, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, by Officer Seaman of the Fourth precinct, on the charge of making a felonious assault on David A. Breckinridge. The latter is a printer who has been employed in the office of the *Tribune*. Moulton came up skulkingly behind Mr. Breckinridge, while the latter was quietly walking the street on his way home, struck him a violent blow on the head with his fist, knocking him down, and while in the prostrate, Moulton snatched his hat and ran away with it. He was committed to the Tombs.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music is to be opened this season by a German Opera troupe, under the management of Mr. Grover, and the musical direction of Carl Anschutz.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dacotah saw the Tallahassee eleven miles ahead of her on Tuesday evening, and chased her at the rate of 6 knots, while the pirate went 12 with ease, and was soon lost to view. The Dacotah burned 26 tons of coal in five days, and had to put back for more.

A New York letter says that "there has never been a day since the war began when the loyal people of this community felt a more cheerful confidence in the future than they do now, and in view of the events of the past two years, they are almost inclined to think that every one should do his utmost toward replenishing our army with men and our treasury with money, as the only practical means of ending the war."

The regiment of rebel deserters and prisoners just mustered into the United States service, have been sent West, to fight the Indians.

The London *Times*, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoeburyness with an Armstrong 600-pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor-clad that could be got to float, at a distance of 4,000 yards, or even more; and it then informs its readers that "the Americans have now literally hundreds of 600-pounder guns, and have just succeeded in casting at Pittsburgh a 20-inch gun to throw a spherical shot of 1,000 lbs." It thinks the result of the experiments reports proves that we are not "altogether wrong" in trusting to heavy shot at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that would be admitted into the gun which would shot of its gun which would not at close range "be sure to tell with almost sinking effect on the very best of our Channel-clads." That will do for the *Times*, Englishmen, it seems, learn wisdom by experience.

The most hopeful sign of "a good time coming" in Missouri is found in the rapid enlistment of men to make up the nine regiments of twelve months' men. From every part of that State information upon this subject is most encouraging and hopeful. In several cases the regiments have already been filled up to the maximum, and are now in camp of instruction and ready for active service. In St. Louis, the work of raising two regiments is going forward most satisfactorily, and a few days will see these organized and in camp.

Substitute brokers are required by law to take out a license, but scores of them have not done so. They are making immense profits and should be looked after by the proper authorities.

An interesting document is now in possession of General Fisk, commanding the district of North Missouri. It consists of an amnesty oath and certificate found on the body of a guerrilla, its owner, recently shot and killed in the Northern part of the State. The oath which the guerrilla had signed directly through the broken oath of loyalty. That bullet-torn paper is indicative of the punishment in store for treason and perjury, as well as an evidence of the loss to which the amnesty in Missouri has been widely put.

An unusual degree of fatal sickness is prevailing in many portions of the interior of Missouri. Diarrhea and dysentery, generally terminating in flux, are the most common types. Grown persons as well as children are the victims of the disease, and physicians appear to have little success in treating it.

The Chillicothe (Mo.) *Chronicle* states that a fight occurred on Sunday morning last, eight miles east of Carrollton, between Bill Anderson's gang of demons and the militia from Carrell and Ray. Five of Anderson's gang were killed. Three of the killed were taken off strapped on horses. Anderson made for charlton county, saying he would return next Sunday.

Negro Soldiers to be Treated as Prisoners of War by the Rebels.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th. It shows that the rebels have receded from their position concerning colored troops, and will hereafter treat them as prisoners of war. We may conclude, therefore, that the exchange of prisoners will soon be resumed. We have in our hands ninety thousands rebels and there are about thirty thousand Federal prisoners in the South. Whether this relenting towards colored troops has been brought about by the fact that by an exchange the rebels will be largely the gainers, or whether the scarcity of provisions in the South, or because DAVIS & Co. have concluded to do this to prove to foreign countries that the negro is not in the fight, with the view of removing impediments to recognition, remains to be seen. We quote the chaste and amiable *Examiner*:

> Negro soldiers, outside of the Confederacy, employed to do the work of pillage and slaughter of the Yankee race, will not be admitted to a seat at Washington, are henceforth not to be considered fit subjects for the bullet, bayonet and knife after surrender, but are to be treated as prisoners of war. We learn this order from the Provost Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bound, if they hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves; but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe, the emperor," from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "kingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as a prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation. But, be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedmen. That's enough to make them freedmen forever.

Who Commenced the War?

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 13, 1864.]

The Southern army commenced the attack upon Fort Sumter, and before any hostile demonstration had been made upon them. They broke the *status quo* which has so long prevailed, and upon them clearly rests the immediate responsibility for the bloody strife which has been inaugurated. They are the aggressors in first breaking the peace, and will receive the indignant condemnation of every patriot. The onus of fault they cannot shake off. * * If war and bloodshed rage throughout the land, our sympathies will be with the Stars and Stripes.

Personal.

The Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., of Calvary Church, New York, has been elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, by the Episcopal Convention now in session at Utica. Dr. Coxe is a young man, is an accomplished scholar, and able theologian. His father is the well known and scholarly Rev. Dr. Cox, (without the *e*), who has long been a shining light in the New School Presbyterian Church. Dr. Coxe, now Bishop, succeeded Dr. Hawks in the Rectorship of Cavalry Church, New York, when Dr. H., on account of his Southern proclivities felt it convenient to inflict himself upon a *conservative* church in the city of Baltimore.

A dispatch from Blue Island to Chicago (18th) states that early on Wednesday morning a man had shot himself on the Chicago road near to that village. On his person was found $22 50 in United States money, and some pawn-brokers tickets given by Charles Cadliff, No. 289 Spring street New York. In his satchel were found various articles of clothing, a loaded pistol and a powder-flask. On a fly-leaf of a Bible of English print, found in his satchel, was neatly written "Hinton Burleigh, from his loving sister Gurtrude, September, 1860." On the last leaf of the Bible was this memorandum written in pencil: "I do this for being such a fool as not to have got away and gone down South yesterday, and not in fear of standing any trial of Yankees." He had also among his effects a certificate from the military department of Italy, addressed to sumner Burleigh Hinton The blank was in the Italian language, but the written portion was in English. It was dated Naples, January, 1861. The paper described him as aged thirty-four, height five feet ten inches, hair brown, eyes blue, forehead high, nose ordinary, complexion fair, occupation, gentleman. The certificate states that he took part in the engagement before Copna, October 19, 1860, for which he was publicly thanked by Gen. Garibaldi, for services rendered in assisting to throw the bridge across the Voltarno, by Col. Dassling, by means of which a junction was effected with the Sardinian troops under Gen. Goldini. Present at the bombardment of Copna, November 1, 1860. He was supposed to have been an Englishman, and formerly a resident of London.

Mr. David McCormick, one of the most extensive coal operators in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, knowing that his faithful clerk could not afford to stand the draft paid nearly $1,000 to obtain a substitute for him, and presented him with the papers certifying the same. This is a noble example for both employers and employed—the former to appreciate fidelity, and the latter to continue faithful.

The Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, was installed as Archbishop in the New York Cathedral, Sunday, amid much pomp and ceremony. There was a large attendance of bishops and priests.

A woman in Maine, with an eye to business, appeared at Portsmouth, on Friday, with four substitutes, whom she had brought from Baltimore. She sold them soon after her arrival to the brokers for $900 each.

The Rev. George B. Jocelyn, formerly of New Albany, has been appointed President of Albion College, Adrian, Mich.

Hon. Henry W. Ellsworth, of Indiana, long a public man of that State, died at New Haven Conn., on Sunday night last. He was once United States Minister to Sweden.

General Fisk, in a speech which he made recently at Chillicothe, said he had written to his Chief that there were a great many grades of loyalty in this country now—more than were tenses in the English Grammar. There was past loyalty, present loyalty, perfect loyalty, imperfect loyalty and pluperfect loyalty. And in the last case, *many of them would go straight if they leaned over backward, and in the beginning were rebels.*

The Salt Lake daily *Telegraph*, says the Messrs. H. D. Bacon and Wm. Holmes, of St Louis, and Professor R. A. Fisher, of New Haven, Connecticut, arrived at Salt Lake city the last week in July. They had visited Colorado, and purposed to spend a short time in the city of Salt Lake, and then would proceed to Nevada and California. From San Francisco they propose to take a steamer down the Pacific, and enter the interior of Sonora, to visit the silver mines of Coniguitta.

General Hooker was at Niagara Falls on Friday last.

Captain Dawson, of the Second New York Artillery, a son of the editor of the Albany *Journal*, who was severely wounded at Petersburg, but who is convalescent, has received a commission as Major for gallant and meritorious service in the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg.

Rev. Allen T. Thompson, pastor of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, for two years past, having recently been chosen President of the Hillsboro' Female College, preached a farewell sermon to his charge on Sunday evening.

The Missouri *Republican* hopes that Colonel Laybold will be promoted to a brigadier Generalship for his gallantry in defending Dalton against a force of ten times his strength, and have been placed here," he said when summoned to surrender, "to defend the place, but not to surrender."

HIGH PRICES AND SPECULATION.—The New York *Evening Post* undertakes to prove that the high prices of many articles of living are altogether unwarranted by the cost and the demand and supply. It says:

> There is high speculation and general cheating, another extraordinary phase of dealing has sprung up under it. Prices come out away from the elements of cost, becomes wild and crazy. Dealers of every kind jump at price as a robber will grab at a lot of jewelry through a window. They may cut their hands but they will get the jewels. "How much for this paper of pins?" "A quarter of a dollar." "What's the price of your tomatoes?" "Fifty cents per quart." "How do you sell peaches?" "A dollar per half peck."
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> If the buyer is not a fool, he will get all these articles at half the price, or less; but the majority are fools, pay the price, and swell the volume of fraud. Yet there is not a vegetable on sale of which uncounted bushels do not wilt and rot on the dealers' hands. Not less than a hundred bushels of peaches rot every day in Washington market. Christmas dealers would ask a moderate instead of an excessive advance on the cost, and would be bought up promptly, and their profits would be larger.
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> We want to put an end to the fabulous profits of speculators but by a concert of action on the part of the people against one article at a time. We can resist a dollar increase on a pound of say butter, for a week. There is no hardship in it, except in the fancy or on the tongue's end. One week's stoppage of the consumption of the article will bring down the price, when the sun is rather warm, would break up the butter speculation, or go far towards it. If any considerable part of the population would join in a measure of this kind, it would teach the swindlers what they may expect on other things. The suspension of consumption for one day, of a perishable article like peaches, would set limits to the fraud on fruit. By attacking them singly in this manner and by concert, the general imposition of exhorbitant prices might be arrested; and we can think of no other plan to gain the end.

LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

Horrible State of Society—Mexico Outdone.

(From the Louisville Journal 16th.)

Our heart sickens at the performance of a duty, so frequently imposed upon us, of describing the fiendish acts of the miscreants who are now making our State a more fearful abiding place than it was when Indian massacre gave to it the name of the dark and bloody ground. We have several letters now before us, the contents of which are shocking. The guerrillas seem emboldened by the impunity they have enjoyed, and are daily becoming more reckless and wicked. We have leisure to refer to but two of their recent atrocities. On last Friday night a party of four visited the neighborhood of Woodburn, on the railroad to Nashville, and, after having made several unsuccessful demands for money, proceeded to the house of Mr. Joel Moreheud, which they entered well with pounder and lead, which put an end to the miserable existence of one of the party, named E. J. De nal, a citizen well known and esteemed by many in this community and State. This is not the first time that death has revealed the startling fact of the intimate connection between guerrillas and home traitors. Dernal's comrade died in time, as the moment he fell fly when boldly opposed. This party visited the houses of none but loyal citizens; those of rebel sympathisers were passed without molestation, and were to the counsel of Mr. Thus dead as an example worthy of imitation by all who live in the infected districts of our State.

But perhaps the most cruel and remorseless deed which has been perpetrated during this rebellion was enacted last Saturday night, the last Sabbath at Round Pond, about seven miles east of Franklin, by the notorious Harper and his men. They visited a church there during service, and took therefrom one of the best, most honest, and industrious citizens of Simpson county, and, having conducted him out of gunshot hearing of the congregation, completely riddled his body with bullets! There were six or seven of this gang of murderers, who surrounded the little church, and took off their victim without any one supposing that such would be his fate. The victim was Harvey Travelsted, the murdered man, was beloved by his neighbors and respected by all his acquaintances, as a high-minded, honorable gentleman. He was a firm and unflinching Unionist. Thus foully assassinated; and taken from the very portal of God's temple, his blood cries to Heaven for vengeance swift and due upon the heads of those who committed the awful deed.

COTTON GROWING IN ASIA MINOR.—A Smyrna paper states that a cotton crop of one hundred and fifty thousand bales of four hundred and thirty-two pounds each, will be secured in Anatolia, this year, while the crops of last year was only fifty thousand bales. The cost of raising this cotton is only ten pounds per bale, and it sells readily at thirty pounds per bale, thus leaving a large profit.

The same paper says the interior is becoming rich by this culture, and, "we have no hesitation in saying that in a few years the staple of Turkey cot

Pre-Historic Evidences of Man.

SINGULAR CAVE RESEARCHES.

Some years ago interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the Southwestern part of France, and the British Parliament has appropriated £1,000 to purchase one of these caves, to be placed under charge of Professor Owen on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester *Guardian* gives the following particulars about these caves and their contents:

"The locality of the caves is the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord. It is chiefly on the banks of tributaries of the river Dordogne (which reaches the sea a little North of Bordeaux) that the caverns are found. In the valley of the Vezere, one of the principal of these tributaries, are several caverns, one of which, that of Eyzies, was bought last year by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy, two eminent geologists. These gentlemen divided the floor of the cave into compartments, and, with a generosity worthy of all praise, they have sent specimens of the blocks thus obtained to the principal museums in Europe and elsewhere. In this way Mr. Plant received, about a fortnight ago, for the Salford Royal Museum, a slab weighing about five hundred weight. It was broken in the journey into two parts, each of which has been mounted under a glass shade. The shaking it had received on the way rubbed off a quantity of *debris* weighing about twenty pounds, and this Mr. Plant has carefully washed and sifted, and separated atom from atom. His patience has been fully rewarded, as he has found articles of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to say that by far the largest number of bones found in the caverns of Perigord are those of the reindeer, an animal which has not been known within the historic period south of the northern shores of the Baltic. It is impossible even to approximate to the antiquity of an age so remote; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his 'Antiquity of Man,' estimates that the cave-dwellers, tokens of whose manners of life we are about to describe, flourished not less than from ten to fifteen thousand years ago. These tokens consist of a compact mass of earth, charcoal, flint weapons and tools, bones, needles &c., which have been hardened into a solid agglomerate, chiefly by the action of the calcareous droppings from the roof of the cave. This agglomerate, or breccia, as it is technically styled, has formed an artificial floor to the cave of various thicknesses, from three to ten inches. The practice of the ancient inhabitants of thowing down the bones and other remnants of their feasts upon the floor of the cave in which they continued to dwell, received illustration from the description given by the Danish missionary of the last century, Hans Egede, of the habits of the Exquimaux. He says their huts were veritable charnel-houses, heaped up with fat and the raw flesh of mammals and fish, which, together with the remnants of former feasts, created a smell which a European could not endure, but which did not incommode a native in the least.

"At some period subsequent to the human occupation of the cavern a flood has rushed through it, bringing in its course, and leaving in the cave, a number of boulder stones. These have been fixed to the artificial floor of breccia by the slow but unfailing mason—the droppings from the chalk strata overhead."

The articles in the Salford Museum include flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, and similar objects. The conclusion deducted from the exploration of these caves is that a human race inhabited the caves in the region since called Perigord at the same time as the reindeer, the auroch, and other animals which are now only found in extreme latitudes; that this people had no knowledge of the use of metals, their only arms and tools being either of broken and unpolished flints, or of bones or horns of animals; that they lived upon the produce of the chase and by fishing; that they had no domesticated animal, neither dog nor cat, else some portions of the bones and sinews that have been found would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been discovered; and that they were clothed in skins, which were sewn with bone needles and string made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

Taking a Position.

The *Central Christian Advocate*, of St. Louis, a leading organ of Western Methodism, persues a course in its last number which marks it as a conspicuous exception in religious journalism. It defines its political position, and defines it clearly and unhesitatingly. It speaks on the subject as if it acted from a sense of duty. It seems determined to let its "light shine" in political matters as well as others affecting the welfare of humanity and the country. Believing patriotism to be a virtue and a Christian duty, we certainly must approve the *Advocate's* decision, and only regret that the idea that Christian instructors should "let politics alone" induces so many of them to leave the important interests of the country in the hands of such as are often less worthy. Says the *Advocate:*

"We make no disclaimer in reference to meddling with politics; we shall meddle. We shall be in favor of such men and measures as will seem to us nearest right. It now looks like this, there will be two or three candidates for the Presidency. Two are already on the track, one confessedly to injure and defeat the other without hoping of success for himself."

* * * * *

"'The abandonment of slavery' in our coming peace, seems to us so vital that we could not conscientiously vote for any man who takes lower ground. We do not know what the Democratic party will do at the Chicago Convention, but it is probable that it will not be very radical, and that its nominee will be pledged to 'peace at any price,' or at least peace with a life lease on slavery by the chivalry."

"'Peace at any price,' is infamy cheap, eternal shame of straws. Peace with slavery is honor, religion, national virtue, and future tranquility imperilled; it is humanity placed in the shambles for gain or cash. We do not propose to sell out our holy religion to politicians, nor quietly to yield up our right to plead for human rights and real peace. We will not be a party to any transaction that compromises our holy religion. We can never consent to be a silent spectator of our country's ruin.

"No pro-slavery man, no [illegible] man willing to [illegible]

[illegible] understand; but as long as we plants himself squarely on the destruction of slavery as the necessity most pressing and essential to peace, we shall oppose all who join issue with him, cost what it may."

Rare Rebel Jokes.

The following, from the Brandon *Mississippian*, is remarkably like the language of many Northern papers:

"Old Abe Lincoln's father was noted for his hog stealing propensities and for getting drunk and whipping his wife and little Abe, who ran away from him and engaged as a deck hand on a steamboat until he raised money enough to open a little cross road whisky shop.

"Andy Johnson's father was several times publicly whipped as a whipping post, and afterwards sent to the penitentiary. Andy could not read or write at the age of twenty-one.

"John C. Fremont is an illegitimate son of a worthless mother.

"John Cochrane is an Irishman, but whether a regular 'bog trotter' or not we are unable to say."

CRIMSON.—The silk dress that one insect makes, another can dye magnificently. The insect called kermes or chermes, nearly related to the cochineal, and used for dyeing before cochineal was known, gives its name to the color that the French call cramoisi, and the English crimson. In the middle ages the insect was supposed to be produced from a worm, and was described as vermiculatum, whence comes the word in French of vermeil, and in English of vermillion. Kermes is found in many parts of Asia, and in the South of Europe, and is very common in the South of France, where it lives on a small evergreen oak. Another kind of it, known also before the cochineal or coccus of the cactus, is common in Poland and Russia, and has been an important article of commerce under the name of the "scarlet grain of Poland." It is found in England on the roots of the perennial knarvel, a plant not uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

WOUNDS IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Michigan *Farmer*, who claims to know something about horses, commends the following remedy for the healing of wounds upon horses:

Saltpeter should be moderately strong to taste, and bluestone added until the solution is slightly tinged. This, and nothing else, is to be used as a wash, two or three times a day. It purifies the wound, destroys the proud flesh, produces granulations immediately and heals in a surprisingly short time. I have had a horse badly kicked and otherwise hurt, in midsummer, and these cures were equally rapid, and afterwards no scar was visible. The wound requires no covering (flies will not approach it) and dressing it with a mop of rags tied to a stick is very little trouble. Wounds do not need to be sewed up under this treatment; at least I never saw any advantage from it, as the stitches have uniformly torn out."

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The sun's surface shows a far less number of spots this summer than usual, and these of much smaller size, which may account for the unusual heat and absense of moisture in the atmosphere. These solar spots may be easilly seen with an astronomical telescope of moderate power, when the sun is at a low altitude in the morning, the smoky atmosphere rendering the usual sun-eye pieces superfluous and the view unsurpassed. My last observation, August 11, showed me about half a dozen spots, which, unitedly would not amount to more, comparatively, than the head of a pin on a disk of eighteen inches, and, in reality seasons, one quarter of the entire surface would be at times covered with spots of various shapes and sizes.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Rees's coal-yard, west end of the Southern Connecting Railroad, below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-Office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jm4

A. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornamentals, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, Dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Papers, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3:6m

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dental Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au13

WHY SUFFER

Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,

when you can have them

Extracted without any

AT THE

Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process!

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any place in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Old Gold Plate purchased at their full value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist.

mh8 278 PENN STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections at Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and mail facilities from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

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White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

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Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

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WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

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[illegible] Glassware, &c.

[illegible] will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

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dec3:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

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APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO REMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

RESTAURANTS.

OYSTER SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,

se 1 y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 57 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jy16-1y

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RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. feb1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

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BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

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JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

o28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,

jy1 Pittsburgh.

THE DRAFT.—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 89 Grant street, opposite the Court House where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.

THOMAS PENDER,

JOHN A. STRAIN,

Recruiting Committee.

TO THE

MEDICAL PROFESSION,

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a good collection of latest editions of

Standard Medical and Surgical Works,

to which the attention of Physicians is invited.

Works not on hand procured to order at shortest notice.

au29-2t DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 85 Wood st.

EUREKA LUBRICATING OILS.—Warranted superior to Lard, at half the price. Manufactured by

BENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

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CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have associated with us in the GLASS MANUFACTURING business ROBERT MacLARDY and JOHN H. McKELVY, to take effect from and after AUGUST 1, 1864.

The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

au9:1wd4ww WM. McCULLEY & CO.

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MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

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Call with Discharge and two Witnesses. jy26

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UNDERCLOTHING.

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my 18

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260 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.

10 " " " "

30 " Pure Brandy.

10 " Rectified Whisky.

20 " Port Wine.

10 " Blackberry Brandy.

10 " Cherry

15 " Madera Wine.

10 " Cherry Wine.

10 " Holland Gin.

5 " Jamaica Rum.

au10-1m.

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100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;

100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;

200,000 lbs Plain Hams;

250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;

25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;

500,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;

100,000 lbs Clear Sides;

50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;

20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,

500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

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Nos. 31 [illegible]

[illegible] FOR COAL

[illegible] MINING PURPOSES.

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Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS and PLATES. se23

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug8.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

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PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

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AND ALL

Military Claims,

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$400.

ONE YEAR MEN.

NEW ORGANIZATION!

Local Bounty.....$200

National Bounty.....100

R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting officer,

No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburg.

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

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se17

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SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

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Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

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J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

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Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jm-ly

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Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 First and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wood and Iron Screw and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging. TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND JAPANNED WARE, Wood and JOBBING WORK. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Sad Irons, Britannia Ware, Coffee Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Stoves and Fire Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Spice Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large assortment of OVENS. ap6

WELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

COKWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouse, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-1f

WELDON & KELLY,

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Jy13 161 Wood street, near Sixth.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—A The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel-ly

G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Medicines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by MR. NEUBERT. No. 12 St. Clair street PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the immediate element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,

Glows

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. and year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
aug16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYANS, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	70½	—	May 5
50	Citizens	—	68	—	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	69¼	—	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	60	—	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	57½	—	" 5
50	Iron City	—	64¾	—	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	60	—	" 5
50	First National	110	—	—	$4.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	—	—	—	118
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	—	4 per ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	83½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	—	94	—	$4.00
50	Eureka	—	50	—	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	—	34	—	$4.00
50	Allegheny	—	27	—	$4.00
25	People's	—	28	—	24 $4.00
50	Penna	—	32½	—	—
		RAILROAD.			
50	Monongahela	—	—	28½	4 per ct.
25	St. Clair Street	—	40	—	5 per ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 per ct.
50	Mechanic street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	—	74½
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	—	117
100	Cleveland	—	—	—	113
50	Connellsville	—	—	—	12½
50	do (interest)	—	11¾	17	—
50	Steubenville	—	—	13½	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	—	—
50	Manifield	—	—	—	5
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	—	65	70	65
24	Birmingham	—	—	—	40
50	Chartiers	—	—	—	95
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	—	34½	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 per ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
25	Lucesco	—	—	27	—
10	North American	—	—	9	7½
10	Dalzell	—	—	—	9½
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	—	—	2 per ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	4 per ct.
1	Iron Bluff	—	—	—	—
2	Horse Neck	—	—	—	5
8	Stella	—	—	—	4
8	Fairchance	—	—	—	4
20	Acme	—	—	—	15
1	Whitely Creek	—	—	—	—
5	Exchange	—	—	—	5½
4	Story	—	—	—	—
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Pitts. & Greensburg	—	—	—	11½
50	Monga'hela Naviga'n	—	—	48	$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	80	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	72	—
	do	—	—	66	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 5's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	83½	—	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	90¾	—

TUESDAY, August 23, P. M.

—Stock sales, Tuesday evening, August 23d, at Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54, Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

Exchange Bank	72.25
Eureka Insurance Co	50.50
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	32.00
Birmingham Bridge Co	34.50

The principal feature of the day, in our local stock market is the activity in Oil Stocks—the Dalgell leading off. Late on Monday evening it was bruited around that there was a big strike off and flowing well on the property of this company, and to-day holders of the stock were jubilant over the news, and refused to sell at greatly advanced offers. Parties who were not in the secret let go some at the quotation given in our last report, but now we have heard as high as 15 refused. Whether the report about the fortunate "strike" is true we are not fully posted, but one thing we are certain there is some tangible influence at work "tossing up" the price of the Shares. Its close proximity to the famous Columbia property would lead us to place considerable reliance upon the report.

—At the present time there is great activity in Oil stocks generally, not only here but in our sister city, Philadelphia. The wonderful yield of the wells that have been properly worked, and the brisk sale at high prices of the Crude as well as refined Oils, drawn any number of capitalists to invest, and the demand, realized have been truly wonderful. Our cautious and intelligent cotemporary the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, in its money column, that the transactions on the share list in that city on Saturday were confined almost entirely to the Oil stocks, of which 27,600 shares sold. For these securities the market was well supported, the quotations in several instances advancing on those of the previous day. The announcement in the Oil market of another advance in the price of oil, probably, had some influence in stiffening the prices of shares. It is, however, manifest that a very reckless spirit of speculation just now characterizes the movement in Oil stocks. Thousands of shares for valuable considerations pass from hand to hand daily, and scarcely any one of the parties dealing in them know anything of the condition of the company the certificates profess to represent; or, indeed, beyond the fact of a printed certificate, that such company exists at all. There are no doubt valuable oil properties, and not a few, there is much reason to believe, of no value at all. As much inquiry and examination as to the productiveness of oil properties is necessary to prevent imposition and loss, as it is of any other stocks offered in the market. Those properties having good wells are very valuable, but the companies represent various interests. Some own the land on which the wells are sunk absolutely; some have long and some short leases; some possess merely the royalty or the right to a per centage of the oil produced, and others again only a fraction of the royalty right, several different companies owning by division the oil of the same premises. A knowledge of these and other important facts are not as generally known to dealers as they should be.

—In New York the money market throughout the past week has been abundantly supplied with loanable funds at six to seven per cent., and in excess of the demand, owing to the dullness in stock exchange transactions and the general lassitude of legitimate business. The sultriness of the weather during the greater part of the week drove many of the leading brokers and their clients out of the city, and those who remained did no more than they could help. In spite of this dullness, however prices have remained steady, and there has been but little fluctuation in the quotations of the stock exchange board. Holders of merchandise and stocks are satisfied that no permanent decline in prices will be experienced.

—Yesterday's New York *Times* reports some improvement in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store during the past week, and the withdrawals from Bond of Foreign Goods are, for the first time in several months, ahead of the new entries for Bond. The Customs in Goldare large, a million and three-quarters of dollars. This demand gave some steadiness to the Gold market for a few days, until the order made by Secretary Fessenden on Friday to prepay the September and November interest on the Gold-bearing Public Debt. This places at the immediate command of the holders of United States bonds, 10-40s and 5-20s, about seventeen millions of gold now idle in the Treasury. The notice was not generally known until Saturday forenoon, but will no doubt be availed of by a considerable portion of the domestic holders of both classes of bonds. The September interest thus anticipated is $1,875,000; the November, $15,300,000. The import entries of the week are on a moderate scale; the export clearances of domestic produce again very large, with the prospect of another liberal return the present week. The course of the money market is moderately easy, and the demand for United States securities of all classes on a generous scale.

Oil Matters

A dispatch was received in the city yesterday by Messrs. Klee, Kaufman & Co., the owners, announcing that a new well had just commenced yielding oil on the celebrated Maple Shade lands, Venango county, the daily product being forty-five barrels per day. The New York Maple Shade Company own one-half of the working interest in this famous oil territory, and Messrs. Klee, Kaufman & Co., own the working interest of the remainder. The great Maple well, which has yielded nearly one thousand barrels per day, is on the land owned by the New York Company. The new well is on the purchase or lease of the Pittsburgh firm above mentioned, and there is no reason why it should not prove as productive as the original Maple well.

Twenty shares of the stock of the Columbia Oil Company of this city were sold yesterday for $105 per share. This company has been paying a dividend equal to about fifty per cent. per annum.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

A FURTHER ADVANCE IN IRON AND NAILS.

At a meeting of the Iron Association of this city, held on Tuesday, Merchant Bar Iron was advanced $20 per ton on all sizes, and Nails $12 per keg on all sizes.

Pittsburgh General Market.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE }
Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864. }

Business for some time past has been inactive, the sales made being in a small way. The present rise in our rivers will change the aspect of affairs materially, as a coal boat stage of water in August is rather an unusual occurrence. On the wharf and in the vicinity we noticed considerable activity. The towboats had a busy time making ready, and the prospect for plenty of water is certainly very flattering. Our latest advices from Brownsville and Oil City announce that the rivers are rising. The amount of coal to go forward on this rise will probably reach two millions of bushels; particulars will be found in another part of this paper. The steamer Kate is loading for Evansville. The Kate Putnam left for Louisville with a good trip. The Pilgrim has changed her sign, and is loading for Cincinnati. The Bertha is announced for St. Louis. The Minerva has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. The Armenia and Starlight were among the arrivals. Among the sales made we note the following:

HAY—The receipts for some days past were small, which tended to maintain firmer prices. We note sales of 16 loads at the scales at $11,00@$6,00.

BACON—The market during the past two days has exhibited more firmness, and the stock on hand is being steadily reduced. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders, 15,000 lbs, at 13½@13½c; Sides, 5,000 lbs, at 18@19c; Plain Hams, 2,500 lbs, at 18½@19c; Sugar Cured Hams, 3,000 lbs, at 26½@27. Country Meat, in inferior lots, were sold at various prices as per quality.

GRAIN—The demand for this article is increasing. The receipts of certain descriptions are increasing. Corn was more fancied; sales 350 bushels depot at $1 55; 200 bushels prime white held. Wheat—The receipts were limited; we note sales of 900 bush at $2 10 for White, and $2 10 for Red, per bush. Oats steady; sales 200 bush new from store at 85c; 2 cars do at 95@94c. Barley and Rye were dull.

EGGS—The market was well supplied; we note sales to a moderate extent at 14c.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good local demand. Prices have undergone no change for some time. Sales 62 boxes Western Reserve, in lots, at 21@23.

APPLES—This article has become a drug; prices have declined. Sales 75 bbls at $1 50@2 50 per barrel.

FLOUR—The market has been steady. For some time past buyers have endeavored to establish lower figures but holders were not disposed to give way, hence we have but few sales to record. The demand has been local, not speculative. The present rise in the rivers will no doubt increase the receipts materially. We note as follows: Extra Family—150 bbls at $10 50@11; 100 do at $10 50@10 75; 75 do at $10 87; 100 do at $10 50@10 62½. Extra—Prices range from $9 50 to $9 75.

SEEDS—The demand was moderate. Sales of 100 bushels Timothy, $6 50@6 25. Clover unsettled.

PEACHES—The receipts were liberal. Sales 200 pushels $3@3 25 per box as per quality.

OILS—The late advance in Lard Oils has been well sustained. We note sales of 50 bbls No. 1, at $1 70; and 35 bbls No. 2, at $1 55 per gallon.

BUTTER—The prices ranged from $9 50 to $9 75.

SEEDS—The demand was moderate. Sales of 100 bushels Timothy, $6 50@6 25. Clover unsettled.

PEACHES—The receipts were liberal. Sales 200 pushels $3@3 25 per box as per quality.

OILS—The late advance in Lard Oils has been well sustained. We note sales of 50 bbls No. 1, at $1 70; and 35 bbls No. 2, at $1 55 per gallon.

BUTTER—The prices ranged from $9 50 to $9 75.

WHISKEY was unchanged, with further sales —$1 75@1 80.

SALT—The market was steady, with a regular trade demand. Sales—180 bbls No. 1, at $3 00.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a fair demand. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, August 24, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was not very active. Buyers generally have been holding back for lower figures. The fine stage of water in the Allegheny will increase the receipts of crude through that channel. A dispatch from Oil City yesterday afternoon announced six feet water and rising. Boating to that place so long as the water keeps up will be active. Among the departure of tow boats for that point with heavy tons were the Brilliant, Travelor, Bushnell, and "Hawkeye." The passenger steamers Echo No. 3 and Petrolia left for the same port. The receipts of oil for the past twenty-four hours amounted to 2,485 barrels. The receipts for some time to come will no doubt be liberal. The market at present is just in that uncertain state that correct quotations are difficult to obtain. They must be taken with a certain degree of allowance. When the market fairly opens they will become more settled.

REFINED OIL—The sales for some time past have been very limited. Among the operations were: Bonded, in small way, at 75@80c; Free do, 2 bbls Brilliant at 90c.

NAPTHA was dull; sales 30 bbls deodorized at 32½c.

CRUDE—The market contained more sellers than buyers. The only transaction reported was 100 bbls at 38c, packages returned; other lots were offered at 37c without finding purchasers.

AMBER—Sales 100 bbls at 45c, packages included.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G. S. Long	90
Maxwell & Palmer	107
J. Herman	103
Guthrie & Sill	191
Rimnick, Ball & Co	58
Fisher Bro	281
S. Goldrick	264
Total	2485
Strickler & Baxter	159
J. Kennedy	242
L. Wade	222
Clarke & Co	112
Brewer & Co	59
R. Wray	87
J. Gallagher	245

The August Run of Coal.

The coal boat run in August is rather an unusual occurrence. The present run will send out a large fleet of tow boats and coal barges destined for Cincinnati and Louisville. The following is the amount that has and will depart during the next twenty-four hours:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bush.
Lake Erie, No. 3	10	90,000
Storm, No. 2	7	65,000
Storm, No. 3	7	65,000
Triphth	7	65,000
Herculas	7	65,000
Tom Reese	7	65,000
Shark	10	90,000
Whale	10	90,000
Arab	5	50,000
Floral, No. 2	10	90,000
Star	9	85,000
Tigress	8	80,000
Total	102	950,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tow boats.	Barges.	Bush.
Webster	5	50,000
O. H. Ormsby	5	50,000
Tom Jones	9	90,000
Stella	9	90,000
Leader	5	50,000
Dick Fulton, No. 2	10	90,000
Horner	9	85,000
Eagle	9	90,000
Louisville	5	50,000
Leopard	9	90,000
Total	75	735,000

RECAPITULATION.

Number of tow boats	23
Number of barges	177
Bushels of coal	1,685,000

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

Wednesday, August 24, 1864.

The market since our last was buoyant at an advance of $3@4 per ton on rates that were current last week for leading Forge Iron. Below will be found the sales made at the advance we have mentioned, amounting to 2,020 tons:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

500 tons Coal Smelted, a mixture of L. S. and native ore	$66 50—cash
500 tons L. S., Coal Smelted	67 —cash
300 tons L. S., Coal Smelted	70 —90 dy
100 tons L. S., Charcoal	80 —cash
140 tons Anthracite Grey Neutral Mill Iron	75 —cash
20 tons Red Short Anthracite	70 —cash
100 tons Neutral	72 —cash
200 tons Neutral	73 —cash

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

250 tons Hanging Rock No. Foundry...$80—cash

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO TO-DAY AT EDDMAN'S WAREHOUSE.—25 hhds and 10 boxes as follows: 2 hhds Brown Mason county, at 3 in lugs, viz: 1 at $9, 2 at 10@11, 3 at 11 50@12 75, 1 at 13, 1 at 14@15, 3 at 15 50@16 75, 1 at 17, 2 at 22 50, 3 at 24@25, 1 at 27 25, 2 at 30@39 50, 1 at 53, and 1 at 59, 10 boxes Virginia ranging from 7 to 50. Receipts moderate.

Grain Afloat for New York.

The following table shows the amount of grain shipped from Buffalo to Troy for 14 days ending last evening:

	bushels.
Wheat	719,610
Corn	735,480
Oats	744,530
Barley	10,220
Total	2,209,840

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

There is a fair demand for foreign Pig at the reduced quotations, with sales of 350 tons Scotch No. 1, various brands, at $78@80 ₱ ton, cash. American Pig is very scarce, with sales of small lots No. 1 at $73@75 ₱ ton, cash. English Bar is in very moderate demand, and selling in lots from store at $210@220 for common, and $225@235 for refined. Russian Sheet nominal at 52@53c, and English do at 9½@12c ₱ lb. Nails steady at 10c ₱ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Cotton Market.

The demand for this staple is limited not only by high prices, but by the very small stock available, which is now reduced to the lowest ebb ever known in the commercial experience of this generation. It is understood that the combined trade cannot control upwards of 200 bales, and Gothamites are reduced to about the same plight.

Between vexatious trade regulations and bad military strategy, the supply from the Lower Mississippi Department has almost entirely fallen off, and the fall of Atlanta and Mobile seems to be a hope deferred. The fact is, there is but very little cotton to be held anywhere at any price outside of Dixie proper, though small sales have lately been made here at $1 80 for middling.

Boston Copper Market.

BOSTON, August 20.

Copper—The market for this metal is more quiet, the transactions being mostly confined to the wants of consumption, with additional to-ed export and speculative demand. Sheathing Copper is in moderate request at 72c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers Copper selling at 72c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 50c ₱ lb. Ingot Copper is dull and tending down at nominally 51@52c ₱ lb. In New York, the sales have been mostly below the outside figure, excepting for Minnesota lots, 600 lbs of which were taken for export at 54c ₱ lb, cash.

Toledo Market.

August 26.

The market for Wheat opened at about ¾c advance on yesterday's quotations, but under advices from New York, No. 1 Red soon reached 2 15—3c better than yesterday. Other grades of Wheat advanced in about the same proportion, and the market closed firm with a strong upward tendency. There were no sales of Corn on Change and none on the street that we could learn. Flour is in moderate demand, sales, however, are not large.

Flour—Sales 2,000 bbl, No. 1 White, before report, 218c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red, 212c; 850 bu No. 1 White, after report, 230c; 1,500 bu No 1 Red, 212½c; 1,000 bu White Mich., 220c; 1,000 bu No. 2 White, 215c; 300 bu No. 1 White, 220c; 300 bu No. 1 Red, 212½c; 3,375 bu No. 1 Red, 215c; 1,800 bu Amber Mich., 217c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Red, 215c; 1,600 do, 215c; 700 bu Amber Mich., 217c.

Corn—No transactions.

Oats—Market steady; no sales.

Rye—Last sales at 133c.

Cincinnati Bacon and Lard Market.

CINCINNATI, August 22.

There is an active demand for bulk Shoulders and prices are higher. About 200,000 lbs sold at 16½@16¾ loose, and a lot of 200,000 lbs sold at 16½ packed in second hand hhds. There was also an active demand for rib Sides, with sales of about 600,000 lbs at 17c loose. The stock of clear sides is about exhausted and any quotation we might give would be entirely nominal. We did not hear of any transactions in Bacon, and in the absence of sales, we are unable to give quotations. Hams still remain quite dull and are offered freely at 22c for plain, canvassed and packed, and 25@26c for sugar cured. Lard is in good request at 21@21½c for prime country and city, but 19c higher is asked.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.

TOBACCO—The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 397 hhds. The prices obtained at the Pickett Warehouse were 1 hhd at $9,60, 18 hhds low grades at $10,00 to $13,00, fair lugs to fair leaf $13,50 to $40,25, and 1 hhd at $41,00. At the St. Nicholas Warehouse 2 hhds sold for $9,50, 12 hhds at a range of $10,00 to $13,25, the bulk of the break at $13,50 to $9,50, and 4 hhds at $10,25, $42,75, $46,25, and $47,00. At the Boone Warehouse 36 hhds sold at $10,00 to $13,25, some 60 hhds at $13,50 to 40,00, and 1 at $41,25. At the Louisville Warehouse 2 hhds trash sold at $7,00 to $9,25, some 20 hhds low grades at $10,00 to $12,00, about 50 hhds lugs to fair leaf at $13,25 to $39,50, and 8 hhds at $40,00, $42,00, $44,50, $44,75, $46,25, $48,25, $49,00, and 1 at $55,25.

The Wool Trade.

The Ohio *Valley Farmer* says:

The wool trade in the East begins to exhibit a slight touch of renewed life, and manufacturers having again entered the field to purchase, as far as they can do it—but at every turn they are met by speculators who feel disposed to hold for the yet coming, and sure to come, better time. In this State, during the week, we have heard of no very large sales. What little is now changing hands does so at the former rates of 95c to $1, but this is for blanket lots that have been held back. For the last ten days the demand has been more active for coarse wools for army clothing, than for the finer qualities. The government is now preparing to clothe the new army which will take the field under the late call, and large contracts for clothing are being let.

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

FISH—The market for Codfish continues very firm, with the demand fully up to the supply, and no accumulation of receipts. In Gloucester, new Georges fish are scarce, and selling for export trade as generally sold at $5 ₱ qtl. In this market, sales of Grand Bank, $7 50; Bay Fundy, $8 50@8 70; small, $6 ₱ qtl. Hake are selling at $2 25; Haddock, $2 75@3; Pollock, $4 50@4 75 ₱ qtl. The receipt of Mackerel from the Bay fishery continue fair; but the demand is active, and prices tend up. Sales of No. 1 at $22; No. 2, large, $16 75, and medium, $15 50; No. 3, large, $12 50@13, and medium, $10 50@11 ₱ bbl. Alewives selling at $8 ₱ bbl. Pickled herring, $5@10 ₱ bbl for common and Labrador. —*Bulletin.*

Movement of Wheat at Milwaukee.

Geo. I. Jones & Co.'s Circular says that the receipts have been growing smaller, and the business has been light for the week. None of the new spring wheat has come to market yet, but the quality is reported to be excellent notwithstanding the small yield. The stock in store is estimated at 400,000 bushels. The receipts since navigation aggregate 8,822,565 bushels. The shipments for the week sum up 147,175 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 6,913,370 bushels.

Heavy Shipments.

Included in the heavy domestic produce exports from New York, of last week are 1,141,000 gallons of Petroleum—the heaviest shipment in any single week since the discovery of the wonderful oil wells in Pennsylvania. The exports of this and other articles of domestic produce the present week also promise to be large. —*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—A R Gregory, 350 bush corn; A B Kurell, 21 bbls apples; S Cooper, 30 ht bbls herring; D Howorth, 10 ht bbls white fish; L H Voigt & Co, 80 bbls apples; Fetzer & A, 13 do do; R T Kennedy & Co, 150 sacks red wheat; Hitchcock & McC, 100 bags shelled corn; Melbane & A, 100 sacks oats; Simpson & Knox, 120 bags oats.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—S Cooper, 2 kegs tobacco, 20 caddies do; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 bbls lard oil; L H Voigtht, 7 bbls apples; Hitchcock, M & C, 142 bgs wheat; G W Smith, 100 bbls whisky; J B Canfield, 420 pkgs lead; J Y McLaughlin, 27 green hides; Jones & L, 1 hhd s iron, 6 bbls do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—J Morton, 1 car moving; J Owens, 10 bush potatoes; W Ricoey, 12 do apples; E Herren, 25 do potatoes; P D Warren, 9 bbls flour; Watt & Wilson, 6 sacks and 1 crate rags, 3 sacks wool; J Kennedy, 11 do wheat, 18 do oats; W G Leslie, 50 bush oats; Kipp & Co, 80 bbls salt.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.—GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros., 140 bbls of Refined, for New York.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 23, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅜ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
¾ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8¼
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1¼	9¼
¾ inch	10¼
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾
2⅛ to 2¾	7¾
2¾ to 3⅛	8
3⅛ to 4 inch	8¼
¾, ⅞ and ⅞ inch	7¾
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	8
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch
⅞ and ¾ inch	⅜ inch
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10¾
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	9¼

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ¼ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½
8d and 9d	8 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½
3d	9 37½
Casing Nails.	
6d	$9 13
8d	8 88
10d	8 63
12d	8 63
16d	8 63
Finishing.	
6d	9 63
8d	9 38
10d	9 13
12d	9 13
16d	9 13
20d Fine	10 37½
7-8 in. Lining	11 87½
Clinch	9 62½
Cut Spikes	8 37½
Barrel.	
⅝ inch	10 88
1 inch	10 13
1¼ inch	9 38
1¼ inch	9 38
1½ inch	8 88
Tobacco.	
6d	8 88
8d	8 63
10d	8 38

½c cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, ½ per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, required on receipt of invoice.

A CHANCE!

A NONPAREIL SPECULATION!

I will sell One Hundred and Eighty acres of Coal Land, with a strata of pure coal eleven feet vein. The farm has ninety-four acres under cultivation, with mansion and all necessary out buildings for farming purposes, situate near the town of Connellsville and one fourth of a mile from the Connellsville Railroad. Price $140 per acre. Deed fee simple. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

Call on or address,

JAMES F. DUNCAN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug22-6t

FOR SALE.

The undivided half of the WASHINGTON FURNACE property, situate in Legonier township, Westmoreland county, Pa., with an inexhaustable supply of Coal and Iron Ore, containing 2,250 acres and well timbered. Price $10,000.

Apply to JAMES F. DUNCAN,
aug22-6t Duquesne way.

NATIONAL BANK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Capital Stock of a new National Bank in the city of Pittsburgh, under the provisions of the act of June 3d, 1864, are now open at the office of G. S. Long & Co., No. 27 Wood street, up stairs, where persons desiring to subscribe are requested to call.

aug22-6t

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
America	McCallam	Cincinnati.
Starlight	Hartin	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Kate Putnam	Anawalt	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

In the river last even at twilight there were twelve feet water in the channel and both rivers rising. Our coal boatmen have a busy time getting ready.

THE steamer Echo No. 3, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips to Oil City. She left last evening for the city of oil.

THE new steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. Anawalt, left last evening for Cincinnati with a good trip.

THE steamers Glide No. 3, Roanoke and Maggie Hays are on their way up from Cincinnati.

CAPT. SHUMAN'S new packet, "Wauanito," is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Thursday.

THE new and pretty steamer "Katie," Capt A. J. McConnell, leaves to-day for Louisville and Evansville.

THE fine packet "Bertha," Captain Vanhook, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE steamer "America" has arrived. She has been laid up at Parkersburg some time waiting for water.

THE fine packet "Pilgrim," Capt. Brickell, has changed her sign. She is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE Cincinnati mail failed to connect, and hence we are without our usual Cincinnati and Louisville river items.

WHEELING.

Tuesday's *Intelligencer*, says:

The river was rising yesterday afternoon, with 7 feet water in the channel. The weather after the rain ceased was quite cool and pleasant comparatively speaking. The steamer Guidon, Captain Batchelor, did not leave yesterday as advertised. She will leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville at 12 o'clock.

Late New Orleans papers say that the wreckers of the Louisiana Belle have given up the idea of raising her, she having settled so far in the sand that to move her it seems an impossibility. The chimneys and pilot house were taken off, and her cabin was broken in many places. The only plan that now remains is to cut away her cabin and get her boilers and machinery out.

The Tennessee has a fair stage of water, and is doubtless on the rise. The rains at Nashville, &c., have been tremendous, and the Cumberland was rising rapidly at last accounts.

On Saturday rates of some kinds of freight to New Orleans were increased. Cattle $20 per head, potatoes and apples $2 per bbl, weight freight, $1 per 100 lbs, cabin passengers $30. The same rates will probably rule next week. Three days ago the Mississippi at St. Paul was at a lower stage than it has been within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and at this time during the past year. There is only twelve available inches on Mendota bar.

The *Union* says: Large quantities of freight are arriving at Cairo by rail for shipment down the river.

It is still considered doubtful with regard to the raising of the Henry Ames. Her boilers are said to have broken through into the hold and she is not yet afloat.

The Gladiator, sunk above Cairo, it is also thought will be a total loss, her condition being such as not to warrant the outlay in raising her.

The Minerva, Capt. Jno. Gordon, will resume her regular trips between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, leaving this morning (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to Booth, Bailie & Co., Agents.

Arrivals.—Armenia, Starlight, Ratler, Odd Fellow, and Juno.

Departures.—Argos, for Parkersburg; Juno, for Marietta; Armenia and Starlight, for Pittsburg.

Capt. J. H. Spielman has bought Pauly's interest of one-half in the steamer Enterprise for something like $20,000, and takes the command this morning. The Enterprise is running between this port and the Illinois. The sale was consummated Saturday.

The last arrivals from below speak of low water above Cairo, reporting four feet seven and five feet at Crawford's, the worst place. They also also express fears that below Cairo there will be as little water soon; but we think their fears will soon be dissipated.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* says:

The weather continues dry, cool and pleasant. Business is brisk. The Johnsonville trade is magnificent. Tonnage abundant.

The river is falling steadily, with 5 feet to Cairo, 2½ feet to Kook, 2½ feet in the Illinois and 3½ feet in the Missouri. There is 5 feet in the Tennessee and 5 feet on Harpeth Shoals.

IN TOWN.—Captain John Klinefelter formerly of this city, but late of Louisville, Ky., and Illinois, is now in the city. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and reminds us of the palmy days of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line.

THE following act passed Congress at its last session, and has been approved by President Lincoln:

An Act to compensate the officers and crew of the iron-clad gunboat Essex for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and crew of the iron-clad gunboat Essex for the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas, the bounty provided in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," approved July 17th, 1862.

PACKET STEAMERS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Captain GORDEY, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired she will deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.
Wharf boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cairo